PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TOWN EDITION.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

No. 53,845.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P. M. 1906.				
21st July	ARABIA.....	7903	.....	....
28th "	ORIENTAL.....	5294	BRITANNIA..	6523
4th Aug.	HIMALAYA.....	6898	.....	....
11th "	PENINSULAR.....	5294	MOOLTAN ..	10000
18th "	PERSIA.....	7951	.....	....
25th "	ORIENTAL.....	5284	MARMORA ..	10509
1st Sept.	MOLDAVIA.....	9500	.....	....
8th "	PENINSULAR.....	5294	VICTORIA....	6522
15th "	EGYPT.....	7912	.....	....
22nd "	ORIENTAL.....	5284	MACEDONIA.	10512
29th "	ARCADIA.....	9603	.....	....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth, and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, *11th July* 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN.....	6,635	Verron.....	9th Aug. 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT...	6,630	Rebufat.....	6th Sep. "
YARRA.....	4,248	Sellier.....	4th Oct. "
DUMBEA.....	5,916 X	.....	1st Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
YARRA.....	4,248	Sellier.....	21st July 1906.
DUMBEA.....	5,916 X	.....	18th Aug. "

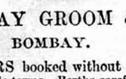
RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 385, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.

57, *Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
CIRCASSIA. . .	A. Haig.	6716 . .	17th August
BRITANNIA . .	R. G. Garrick. . .	8069 . .	28th "
SCINDIA . . .	Shafto Abrey. . .	5106 . .	22nd Sept.
MASSILIA . .	J. Thomson . . .	5091 . .	3rd October.
OLYMPIA . . .	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	5124 . .	23rd October.

Bombay to Suez . . . . . Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said. . . . . Rs. 390
Bombay to Marseilles . . . . . Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea). . . . . Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent. . . . . Rs. 600
Bombay to New York . . . . . Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) . . . . . Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool . . . . . Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries, a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
SOMALI . .	2655	Winiker . . .	27th July.
* KAISER . .	2721	Von Holt . . .	10th August.
GENERAL . .	2361	Mollbauer . .	24th "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.
* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, 22ND MAY, 1906.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA" 2,171 tons, on Friday, 20th July, from the Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed, at 8 a. m., or later from the Stream on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on MONDAY, 23rd July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th July, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND SEYCHELLES.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,208 tons, on or about 14th Aug. calling at Karachi, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu, and Seychelles.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 3rd Aug.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.

16th July, 1906.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR.....	F. Moses.....	4,119.....	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZFERDINAND	C. Matcovih	6046	20th July 1906
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6316	31st " "
CHINA.	G. Damianovich	6000	30th Aug. "
* AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7600	5th Oct. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

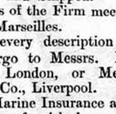
STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,158	27th July 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 54, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.



TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
CEYLON MARU . .	3068	K. Kori.	. . . .	17th July
COLOMBO MARU. .	4709	J. Nagao . .	24th July	4th Aug
BOMBAY MARU. . .	4625	S. Ishikawa.	7th Aug.	13th Aug
TOTOMI MARU . .	3412	. . . . .	21st Aug.	1st Sept
HOJUN MARU . .	4800	. . . . .	4th Sept.	13th Sept
KAGOSHIMA MARU .	4405	F. Pyne. . .	18th Sept	29th Sept
CEYLON MARU . .	3068	K. Kori. . .	2nd Oct.	15th Oct
COLOMBO MARU . .	4703	J. Nagao . .	16th Oct.	27th Oct
BOMBAY MARU . .	4625	S. Ishikawa .	30th Oct	10th Nov

For Freight and Passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

HORNBY ROAD
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
Mofussil, Residents are also supplied with Paper
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 95,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
OARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers*.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(Formerly the People's Banking and Commercial Association, Ltd.)

BANKING HOURS,
Week Days (Saturdays excepted) 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. (S. T.)
Saturdays 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. (S. T.)
ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1901.
Head Office: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY and

Punjab and N.-W.F. Provinces.—
BANNU
DERA GHAZI KHAN
DERA ISMAIL KHAN
GUJRANWALLA
GUJRAT
HAFIZABAD
HUSHIARPORE
JAMMOO
JALLANDAR CITY
JHELUM
JHANG
KASUR
KOHAT
LYALLPORE
LUDHIANA
MIANWALI
MONTGOMERY
MULTAN CITY
MUZAFFARGARH
PATIALA
PESHAWAR
RAWALPINDI CITY
SIALKOTE
SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)
UMBALLA

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.—
MEERUT
SAHARANPORE

Sind—
KARACHI
HYDERABAD
LARKANA
SHIKARPORE
SUKKUR

Bluchistan.—
QUETTA

AGENCIES.
AGRA
AMRITSAR
ALLAHABAD
AJMERE
CALCUTTA
DELHIE
MADRAS
LUCKNOW & SIMLA, Etc.

AUTHORIZED, SUBSCRIBED Rs.
CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND. 5,17,000
WORKING FUNDS 42,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS are received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12, and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. p. a. interest respectively. Special rates for students and Public Institutions. Deposits for the benefits of widows and Orphans are received at special rate of 6 per cent p. a.
Short Notice Deposits are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. p. a. repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of Deposit.
Interest and Dividends collected.
DRAFTS on Principal Towns of India granted.
CHEQUES, of outstations, Hundies, Bills, Railway Receipts bought, collected and discounted.
Every description of Banking and Agency business transacted.
For copy of rules and other information apply to

VIDYA SAGAR PANDYA,
Manager.

Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND £975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Dell (Sumatra).	Hongkong.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Foochow.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Saigon.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Batavia.	Tienstin.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Colombo.	Marnilla.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	Kobe.
Thaiping.		New York.
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Saturdays—10-30 A. M. to 2 P. M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "Bombay Gazette" through the Cosmopolitan Library can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "Bombay Gazette," Head Office.

RIDING & SPORTING BREECHES.

BY EXPERT CUTTERS.

WHITE OR KHAKI COTTON CORD	...	from Rs.	14
SOFT DRILLETTE, WHITE OR DRAB	...	" "	18
WHIPCORDS, NEW SHADES, VERY ELASTIC	...	" "	27
RIDING TWEEDS, EXCLUSIVE STYLES	...	" "	27

"JODHPORE" OR "HUNTING" PATTERN.

GAITERS, PUTTIE LEATHER, ENGLISH MAKE	...	from Rs.	17
NEW TWEED CAPS FOR RIDING	...	" "	4

HOAR & CO., { BREECHES MAKERS } BOMBAY.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE

Why drink COFFEE? Because it REFRESHES and INVIGORATES.
Why NILGIRI Coffee? Because the Nilgiri Hills produce some of the FINEST COFFEE in the World.
Why STANES' Nilgiri Coffee? Because this Coffee is handled by EXPERTS, is cured by MACHINERY, and can be relied on for EXCELLENCE of QUALITY.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK.

RED ENSIGN BRAND.

30 lbs. LARGE size, Rs. 12. | 6 lbs. Pure GROUND COFFEE, Rs. 6.
FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION BETWEEN COIMBATORE and BOMBAY.

T. STANES & CO.,
COIMBATORE.
Bombay Wholesale Agents: BRADFORD & Co., 19, CHURCH GATE STREET.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS, OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs.1,000,			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums,	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years,	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	31 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead for Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS.

Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

CAN THE "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER DO WHAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT ?

READ THIS PROOF POSITIVE.

FROM THE MCGEOCH CARRIAGE AND MOTOR COMPANY,
PAISLEY, 7th Feb, 1906.

DEAR SIRS,—
A fire took place on 27th January last at No. 4 Mill Street, Paisley, the property of the Senior Partner of the McGeoch Carriage & Motor Co.
The fire started in one of the Bedrooms and it had got a good hold as one of the partitions was blazing away when the fire was discovered.
Three Minimax were used to quell the fire and they did splendid work as the fire was extinguished before the Brigade arrived. If we had required to wait till the Brigade arrived in all probability the whole place would have been burned. Yours truly,
ANDREW MCGEOCH, (Partner.)

In 2½ Years over 150,000 Sold, & 1,500 Actual Fires Extinguished.

FULL PARTICULARS FROM THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHER'S

EXTRA STRONG
PEPPERMINTS,
in 1 lb. Glass-stoppered Jars Rs. 1-8 each jar included.

MONGINI BROTHER'S FRESH MADE CHOCOLATES, in 1 lb. pink or blue cartons, Rs. 2.

MONGINI BROTHER'S RICH TEA CAKES Re. 1 per lb.

MONGINI BROTHER'S FRUIT SYRUPS in pint bottles including Strawberry, Raspberry, Pine-apple Lemon etc. etc. Re. 1 per bottle.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29. CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE N. 325. TELEGRAMS "IMOGEN" BOMBAY.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.
MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.
BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILL or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can, and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza, Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers, and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies have given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggists' market that if I agree to take only One Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only. I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Sallow Complexion, Overwrought Brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional Weakness, Seminal Emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of Understanding due to Excessive Indulgence, and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains; and to Students and Scholars; Growing Boys and Girls who, in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be a Powerful and Rapid Restorer of Mental and Physical Vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, loss of appetite, and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., BEYNON & Co., etc., etc., or from the Sole Manufacturers—DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE." STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THIS VOLUME OF "STERLING EXCHANGE TABLES" is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4 3/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, as, since the Stoppage of the Free Coinage of Silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and Six Months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

"The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices.

PRICE:—RS. 2.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

RE THE LONDON EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the business and concern of Mr. LEONARD RALPH DOUSE known as The London Eastern and American Trading Company" have been taken over by our client, Mr. JAMNADAS MOTILAL, of Bombay, Hindu Merchant, as from the 30th day of June last and that the same are now the property of and are now being conducted by our said client on his sole personal account and that the said Mr. Leonard Ralph Douse has since the above date no manner of connection therewith,—Dated this 16th day of July, 1906.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI, DINSHAW & CO., Attorneys for Mr. JAMNADAS MOTILAL.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE GENERAL MEETING of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club called for WEDNESDAY, the 20th June 1906, is POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY the 18th July.

WALTER LANG, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay 18th June, 1906.

BURMAH PETROL

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ld., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GIBBONS & Co.,

ELECTRICAL and Mechanical Engineers Builders and Contractors, Import and Export Merchants and General Commission Agents, Auctioneers, House, Estate and Financial Agents, Proprietors of "Exchange and Mart and East India Bureau" Machine Furniture and Electric Workshops Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHOW ROOMS :—Medows Street and Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

OFFICES :—65 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel. Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS.

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.

KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & Co. M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.

GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.

TELEPHONE NO. 3032.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed Correspondence invited.

GUARANTEED CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES.

COUPE'S STEEL WHEELS.

MOTOR CAR TYRES.

Inner Tubes & Outer Covers of all Sizes.

RUBBER MATTING, ACCUMULATORS, HORNS, &c., &c., &c.,

BICYCLE ACCESSORIES,

Tyres, Tubes, Etc., of Best DUNLOP make.

OUR GOODS CHALLENGE COMPETITION AND ARE GUARANTEED TO BE WITHOUT BLEMISH.

For prices etc., apply to

GOVINDJI MADHOWJI & Co.,

6, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

POONA AGENTS.

MESSRS. FRENCHMAN & Co.

64, CIVIL LINES.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—1906.

ONLY A FEW COPIES NOW AVAILABLE

Thoroughly revised up to date.

PRICE Rs. 5 only.

Can be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

Bombay Gazette.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

New Proprietary,
New Management.

NEW TYPE, NEW MACHINERY, NEW FEATURES.

One-Fourth
the old Price.

EIGHT TIMES
THE
VALUE.

LATEST TELEGRAMS
FROM ALL PARTS
OF THE
WORLD.

Special London Letters.

PRICE:
ONE ANNA.

BRIGHT ARTICLES AND SKETCHES.

COMMERCIAL
INTELLIGENCE.

SPORTING NOTES.

MILITARY
AND
NAVAL NEWS.

ART,
MUSIC,
THE DRAMA.

SOCIAL NOTES.

FULLEST LOCAL NEWS.

DAWK EDITIONS
for
UP-COUNTRY
SUBSCRIBERS.

FIRST DAWK
In Time for
PUNJAB MAIL.

LAST DAWK EDITION
for
CALCUTTA & RAICHUR MAILS.

To be obtained in Bombay on application.

PRICE :
ONE ANNA ONLY.

ADVERTISERS
PLEASE NOTE:—
CIRCULATION
RAPIDLY
INCREASING.

THREE
EDITIONS
DAILY.

NEW
SUBSCRIBERS
Every Day.

PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SEE TO-MORROW'S
Bombay Gazette

THE WORLD
OF ART.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

BRIGHT
ATTRACTIVE
ARTICLES.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8, We recommend it, MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE of Platedware, Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware. Will be SOLD BELOW COST to make room for our Fresh Stock. M. BRESLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street.

BROUGHAM.—A neat Single-seated OFFICE BROUGHAM, light and comfortable, in excellent serviceable order, with Lamps and Shafts, Two Shelves in front for Books and Papers. Recently re-tyred. Price Rs. 600. Apply Box No. 381J., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

PETROL.—The famous SHELL BRAND. Imported by the ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD., Bombay Agents :—Messrs. FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & Co., in Messrs. SHALEBHOY TYEBJI & SONS, Shipchandler Stores, Dabul Lane, Fort.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED a practical CARDER and SPINNER of long-standing for a local mill. Apply Box No. 367 J. Advt., Dept., "Bombay Gazette," Stating terms and qualifications. Non-travel apply unless thoroughly conversant with the line.

WANTED an Experienced EUROPEAN NURSE to look after a child one year old in a Parsee Family in Bombay. Only those properly understanding the care of Young children and holding good testimonials to the effect need apply. Aya kept. Good pay to an experienced person. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box. No. 383J., Advt Dept "Bombay Gazette."

FRUITS FOR SALE ! ! ! 25 Oranges or 25 Apples, Rs. 3 ; 5 lbs Bombay Halwa Rs. 3 ; 25 Red Bananas or 3 lbs Coffee Berry Rs. 2 ; 5lbs Salted Dry Fish, Rs. 3 ; 20 lbs Potatoes Rs. 3. Free Carriage if quoted this Paper.—TUKINA & Co, Market, Bombay.

SPRING MOTOR FAN—Works at high Speed for nearly 2 hours by single winding without any cost. Most useful for Desk, Dinner Table, Sick room and various other purposes. Price Rs. 75.—SHERIAR ASPANDIAR, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle, Opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with Electric Fans. Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a Speciality. Apply to the Manager.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit, Board and Residence, Rs, 2 and 3 per day, Very easy terms for permanent residents, Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re, 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant,—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription Rs. 12 per year. Mofussil, with postage Rs. 15. English Subscription Rs. 18 per year including Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—During months of issue, 2 annas ; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas ; Subsequent issues Re. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay."

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette' Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms. Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. "The Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BLAIR'S
GOUT & RHEUMATIC
PILLS.

The late Sir SAMUEL BAKER, the famous Nile explorer, wrote : "For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction. Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout. For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills.

Mr. JOHN EASTMAN writes in 1903 : "For 16 years I have taken Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, and they have been the only medicine that has ever done me any good."

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS CURE ALL RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS.

Sold Everywhere at 1/1½ and 2/9 per box and of KEMP and Co., Ld., Bombay.

TO MARINE ENGINEERS

SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

59 Bridge St., Glasgow.

PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M. I. E. S., Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS are invited to write for our Correspondence EXAMINATION PAPERS which we supply free of charge to all intending pupils.

(JUST PUBLISHED.)

"The Marine Steam Turbine." Price 3 post free. (By J. W. SOTHERN, M. I. E. S.)

"Verbal Notes, and Sketches for Marine Engineer, Price 6 post free.

(By J. W. SOTHERN, M. I. E. S.)

"Chief Examination Drawing Cards." Price 3 post free.

By the same author.

Engineers should note that this College is the only one in the West of Scotland conducted by scientifically trained Teachers.

ESTABLISHED 1867.
Cable Address: "Woodhouse, Brighouse." A. 1. Code.
WOODHOUSE & MITCHELL, LIMITED.
Brighouse, Yorkshire, England.
STEAM ENGINES & MILL GEARING
For Textile, Flour & other Mills.
Contractors to H.M. War Department.

B.G.
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.
GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.,	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Ld.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.,	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
WARRE & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Badapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
MACKENZIE BROS.	Rosshire.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
E. CUSENIER & CIE.	Marseilles.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,

BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

SCRATCHED DAY AND NIGHT

Lady Suffered Tortures with Itching Scalp Humour—One Box of Cuticura Ointment and One Cake of Cuticura Soap Cured Her.

WILL NEVER BE WITHOUT CUTICURA

"My scalp was covered with little pimples and I suffered tortures from the itching. I was scratching all day and night, and I could get no rest. I washed my head with hot water and Cuticura Soap and then applied the Cuticura Ointment as a dressing. One box of Cuticura Ointment and one cake of Cuticura Soap cured me. Now my head is entirely clear and my hair is growing splendidly. I have used Cuticura Soap ever since, and shall never be without it. (signed) Ada C. Smith, 309 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J., U. S. A."

CUTICURA GROWS HAIR

Crusted Scalps Cleansed and Purified by Cuticura Soap,

Assisted by light dressings of Cuticura, the great skin cure. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, destroys hair parasites, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, loosens the scalp skin, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

Complete external and internal treatment for every humour, from pimples to scrofula, from infancy to age, consisting of Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, may now be had of all chemists. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most distressing cases of torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humours, eczemas, rashes, irritations, and chafings, with loss of hair, when all else has failed.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots : London, 27 Charterhouse Sq. ; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix ; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props.

Send for "How to Cure Every Humour," and "How to Have Beautiful Hair." Mailed Free.

A purely Vegetable Tonic and Stomachic, formed of choicest Roots, Herbs, and Barks, and Extracts of Malt and Orange Peel. Cures Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Nervousness, Debility, Fevers, Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness, Impure Blood, Female Complaints, Children's Ailments, Weakness of any kind. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905

ISSUED FOR.....£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £28,000,165

ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over Rs. 2,35,00,000.

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly

RS. 10,00,00,000.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY

RS. 50,00,000.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £550,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin.
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar.	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	„	10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	„	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„	1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

London.	Shanghai.	Newchang.	KOBE.
Liaoyang	Hongkong.	Port Arthur.	Osaka.
Lyons.	Tientsin.	Makden.	Tokyo.
New York.	Peking.	Tairen.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco.	Antung.	Chefoo.	Bombay.
Honolulu.	Tieling.		

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England : The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld. ; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. HARA.
Albert Buildings, *Sub-Manager.*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

ASTHMA AND BLOOD

POISON of any stage and description will be radically cured by our well-tried specifics sooner than by any other cure. Try and you are sure to admire them. Prices Rs. 5 and Rs. 3, respectively. [A] A.E. JAMES, Esq., Dehri, writes :—"Your wonderful specific for ASTHMA has done more for my boy than all other Patent Medicines I had tried before. He has not since been troubled even slightly, and I am beginning to be convinced of your remedy having radically cured him." [B] S. SAW ZA. Esq., Poona, writes :—"YOUR BLOOD MIXTURE is the BEST remedy yet discovered."

DIABETES AND DYSENTERY

however hopeless, are sure to be cured by our well-tried specifics. No other medicine in the world will be able to show a larger percentage of cures than our specifics. Prices Rs. 3 each. Full particulars about the above as well as about our specifics for HYDROCELE, PILES and FEMALE DISEASES. Please write only to :

J. C. MOOKERJEE & CO.,
VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS,
RANAGHAT, Bengal.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

WANTED

A GOOD practical EUROPEAN MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN experienced in constructional Iron Work, and General Engineering and Machine work ; must have been in the Drawing Office of a manufacturing Engineering firm. Age, salary and references to be given. Apply to :—

Messrs, ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.
Mazagon, Bombay.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles, also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

McNAIR'S FAMOUS CHOUTHEA POWDERS.
MALARIAL FEVER SPECIFIC.

CURES Malarial Fever in one single dose like Magic. A. B. Griffiths Major, A M S, certifies. "In every case of Malarial Fever administered one dose of Chouthea cured. It is a most valuable medicine." Sold at one rupee per packet containing six powders V. P. P. labelled full directions.—Mrs. L. McNAIR, Sole Agent, Roorkee.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM in all Sections and Weights,

ALSO

STEEL ANGLES, TEES, PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES,

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEETS

Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.

Full particulars and prices from

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,

KING'S BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

I have just issued a very valuable treatise on Rupture, which will enable any sufferer to know as much about the true nature of Rupture as the average doctor. It also explains fully the process of Cure, and will show you how thousands have been cured. I want to place a copy in the hands of every ruptured person, for the great benefit I know it will be to them. I will send it free (sealed and post paid). I will also send free to anyone who is ruptured, or knows of any person ruptured, a free sample of my famous home cure. It is a marvellous method, curing cases that defied hospitals, doctors, trusses, electricity and all else. Merely send your name and address and the free sample will be sent without any cost to you whatever.

Mr. A. E. Jones, a prominent contractor of Dholpur, India, suffered with a severe scrotal rupture for 20 years, until the Rice method was made plain to him. After a trial he was cured perfectly. Mr. Jones says :—"I am now thoroughly well, after suffering 20 years, and have no hesitation in adding my testimony to the efficacy of this perfect method. The Rice method of treatment is worth its weight in gold."

"3, Papamow Road, Allahabad, India, Jan. 28th, 1904.—Dear Sir,—Both myself and my son have received a cure of our ruptures through the use of your treatment. The child was about 8 years old, and had suffered from his rupture for 2 years. In my own case I had suffered from a severe rupture for 32 years, and am now 38, but I feel that we are thoroughly cured. I can think of no better way of informing the world at large than by advertising your treatment in all the leading papers in India.—Yours truly, A. W. Davies." Anyone can write to me to confirm this testimonial. Every ruptured person ought to send at once and make a trial of this method that cures. Begin now, and in a short time you will forget you have been ruptured. Write to-day, at once. Don't delay. Now is your opportunity. Thousands have been cured without pain, danger, operation, or an hour's loss of time.

W. S. RICE, RUPTURE SPECIALIST (Dept. L 35), 89, STONECUTTER STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Mr. A. E. JONES.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

The Rates of Subscription to "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered Free.

MORNING EDITION ONLY.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per annum	Rs. 29	Rs. 25
Half-yearly	„ 11	„ 14
Quarterly	„ 6	„ 8
Monthly	„ 2-8	„ 3-8

MORNING AND EVENING EDITION.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per Annum	Rs. 30	Rs. 38
Half-yearly	„ 16	„ 20
Quarterly	„ 9	„ 11
Monthly	„ 3-8	„ 4-8

TO MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS—With Postage.

Cash.		Credit.	
Per Annum	Rs. 30	Per Annum	Rs. 38
Half-yearly	„ 16	Half-yearly	„ 20
Quarterly	„ 9	Quarterly	„ 11
Monthly	„ 3-8	Monthly	„ 4-8

SINGLE COPY ..... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time, between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENT :—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion		Rs. 5-0
Second and Third insertion	each	„ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions at		Rs. 1-4

No Advertisement counted as less than ten lines.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards ; Situations Wanted ; Servants, Houses, or Lodgings required ; Change of Residence ; and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	Per line As. 8
Second do.	„ 4½
Third do.	„ 2½

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a length of time, special contracts are made.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY,

POST FREE.

Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 5

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to—"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, LD."

A SOLDIER TO A SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.

I.

O MINISTER of Mars, whose puissant pen
Can make a regiment, dissolve a corps,
Reduce our pay, or give us fourpence more,
Pray hearken to a soldier, so that when
You're tempted to achieve Brodrickian fame
By carving phantom legions out of space,
By toying with our uniform and lace,
You yet may pause a while. War is a game
Too bloody for our army to be thrown
As plaything to successive amateurs,
Who blatantly inform their followers
That every scheme is faulty save their own.
"And thus and thus," each cries, "I now commence
To make efficiency and halve expense."

II.

One Secretary of State despairing went,
As Yeoman Colonel martially attired,
To Germany. From Germans he inquired
How armies should be made, how money spent,
How young recruits should learn to point the toe,
The proper way to build a modern fort,
And how to house and feed the men,—in short,
The secret of the thing he'd like to know ?
The wily Teutons listened in surprise,
And eyed the one the other for a while,
Suspecting seemingly some British guile,
Till one old warrior, looking passing wise,
Gave answer : "Sir, the secret of success
Lies in the cut and fashion of our dress."

III.

That Secretary of State, enlightened, sought
Our country's shores, and straightway in his mind
Devised a soldier's cap of wondrous kind.
In type 'twas German, so at least he thought ;
Its aspect monstrous. On the front it bore
A piece of cloth of crescent shape, but why
We could not tell. The men would tie
It on with handkerchiefs, to make it more
Secure. Lo ! when it fell the dogs would bark
To see it roll before the playful wind,
And many a nurse turned pale, and changed her mind,
And left her sweetheart sorrowing in the Park ;
While aged colonels I have known collapse,
To see their regiments adopt such caps !

IV.

Bequeathing us this cap, and sage instructions,
Our Secretary left us. He, poor man,
Entrusted with the care of Hindustan,
Was soon involved in most unseemly ructions,
On which I shall not dwell. To us there came
Another, who proclaimed he would reform us,
His zeal intense, his power of work enormous,
But somehow we felt very much the same,—
Save when he made some paltry alteration,
Compounding eyewash for the public eye,
An ayewash made to soothe and satisfy
The bounder in the street—that is, the nation !
We soldiers understand these quackish lotions !
Dispensed with care to suit a party's notions !

V

He too has gone, his schemes but half begun,
To criticise is easy, and my pen
May seem corroded by ill-feeling when
I write in flippant vein of what was done.
But you, philosopher, who take his place,—
You, who displayed consummate skill and ease
In coping with the un-United Frees,—
Will *you* descend to trifles commonplace,
Increase our buttons, titivate the more ?
Or is "reduction" now the narrow creed
Of your unstable party ? Sir, take heed,
Lest, when you would "let slip the dogs of war,"
The hounds, half-crippled by a niggard State,
Be unprepared to leave the kennel gate !

Blackwood.

THE YERAVDA REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

The following is the letter from the Director of Public Instruction, dealing with the Annual Report of the Yeravda Reformatory School, Poona, for the year 1905 :—

"I have the honour to forward an advance copy of the Annual Report of the Reformatory School at Yeravda for the year 1905 which I trust that Government will regard as satisfactory.

"The report was considered at a meeting of the Visiting Committee held on April 2nd, 1906, and I am desired to invite the attention of Government to paragraphs 8 in the report. A considerable number of boys have to be refused admission for want of space, and the number would be larger but for the fact that the Magistrates are often aware that the school is full. It does not seem satisfactory that these boys should be sent to jail, and it is for Government to consider whether the accommodation should not be increased. It is thought that accommodation for 50 more boys might be added for the present.

"The Committee also wish me to ask Government if instead of having certain existing cells converted into a dormitory they will be pleased to allow these cells to be pulled down, and a new dormitory to be built on the site. The materials of the cells might be made use of. I agree with the Committee that a converted building is not so good as a new one built for the purpose. Moreover, the estimated cost of conversion is Rs. 6,879, while the cost of building a new dormitory, such as is now suggested, was in 1902 only Rs. 7,500. The cost in this case will be reduced somewhat because certain old material will be available. I agree with the Committee that the difference of cost being so small and the comparative advantages of a new building so great it would be better to build a new dormitory altogether even if we have to wait some little time for lack of funds. The process of substituting dormitories for cells may be continued as funds permit.

There still appears to be no necessity for any change in the system of licensing.

Resolution.—This is a satisfactory report of the administration of the Reformatory School during the year 1905. The average monthly number of inmates rose from 139 to 149, but the year was a very healthy one in the school and Government notice with gratification that there was no case of serious illness or death.

Owing to lack of accommodation 25 applications for admission to the School had to be refused. The question of the provision of additional accomodation cannot suitably be dealt with in reviewing an annual report, and the Director of Public Instruction should be asked to submit a separate representation on the subject should he consider that the necessity for an enlargement of the school has been established. His Excellency in Council however observes that an appreciable proportion of the present inmates are boys under 10 years age who, in conformity with the rules made under Act VIII of 1897, should not have been sent to the Reformatory School, except for special reasons. The Director of Public Instruction should be requested to ascertain and report the special

ROGER & GALLET'S PERFUMERY.

	Rs. a.
Ambrosee, Fleur D'Amour, Reve Fleur, very exquisite odours, per bottle	12 8
Iberis and Vernalis per bottle	8 8
Various Odours in fancy bottles	3 8

TOILET-SOAPS.

Courvoisier's Peau de Espagne, per cake Re. 1-12, box	5 0
Courvoisier's Violette de Parme, per cake As 14, box	2 8
Roger and Gallet's Violette de Parme, per cake Re 1 4: box	3 6

BEYNON & CO.,
ESPLANADE AND MALABAR HILL,
BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further Extensions and Renovations.
Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with ELECTRIC FANS.
Rooms Airy and Commodious,
With Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for Monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

SUPPLY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY IN BOMBAY.

Report of the Corporation Committee.

CONSIDERATION will be given to a report of the Committee appointed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation, in their next meeting, on the application of Messrs. D. J. Tata and R. J. Tata for a license for the supply in Bombay of electrical energy to the public.

The Committee with their report submitted a draft representation to Government for the approval of the Corporation. They stated in it :—"The Corporation desire to point out that it was in the best interests of the City and with a view to conserve a very large property which was ultimately to revert to the Corporation that this Deed was entered into, and, bearing in mind also that the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company relying on these Deed, have raised a large capital from the public, and incurred a very heavy outlay in the erection of generating plant and the laying of mains for the purposes of electrical supply, the Corporation object very strongly to the grant of any license, which would involve competition with the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company by the new licensees.

Without prejudice to the above objection the Corporation desire to state, with reference to Clauses 7 and 9 of the Draft License submitted by Messrs. Tata, that in the opinion of the Corporation any aerial lines carrying a high powered electrical current would be very seriously objectionable in Bombay, and that, in the interests of public safety, no such line should be permitted. Government are aware that an overhead Tramway system is about to be introduced in the City and live wires running above the trams. These are unavoidable, but they also, the Corporation submit, constitute a strong reason why others should not be allowed. The Telephone Company and the Telegraph Department are gradually reducing all their wires to cables and placing them under the streets, and the Corporation are aware of no good reason why Messrs. Tata (if licensed at all) should not be compelled to do the same. Their various lines will then be securely insulated and will be a source of danger to no one. Otherwise there will be a constant danger, the more so as the power is to be extremely high. The Corporation consider that no aerial line at all should be allowed within the limits of Bombay Island, as even north of Sewri, where Messrs. Tata propose to place their aerial transmission lines, building operations are in contemplation, and in the future the risk to human life might be very considerable. Apart therefore from their previous objection, the Corporation object to the license in so far as it proposes to carry the electric current by means of aerial wires, and submit that, even if such wires are allowed to be brought as far as Sewri, they should be located in the centre of a 50 feet track to be securely fenced on either side. Without prejudice as aforesaid, the Corporation would further respectfully submit, with reference to Section 32 (1) of the Indian Electricity Act, 1903, that if a license is granted to Messrs. Tata at all, it should be made one of the special terms or conditions of such license, that the licensees shall pay to the Corporation a reasonable rent for the use of the public streets just as the Tramway Company and the Telephone Company respectively pay the Corporation rent for their use. Without prejudice as aforesaid, the Corporation respectfully submit with reference to Section 4 (2) and Section 5 (*b*) of the Indian Electricity Act, 1903, that in case a license is granted to Messrs. Tata at all the right of purchase by the Corporation conditionally provided for by Section 5 (*b*) in the event of revocation of such license by Government under Section 4 (2) should be specifically assured to the Corporation."

The Committee in conclusion of their representation stated that if such a license was granted at all to Messrs. Tata, it should contain a special provision enabling the Corporation to obtain a supply of energy from the licensees for public purposes at a special rate, and that such rate should not exceed one anna per unit without reference to the particular object for which such energy was intended to be utilized, namely whether for lighting, or power, or otherwise.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Chusan, 2,852 tons, Captain J. Mitchell, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Colombo in ballast.

THE steamer Shah Ameer, 1,922 tons, Captain G. C. Grant, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Cochin in ballast.

THE Hansa Line steamer Tannenfels, 3,466 tons, Captain W. Luhde, will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N, Co.'s steamer Naderi, 1,168 tons, Captain T. S. Mylcrist, sailed yesterday for Jeddah via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Crostafels, 3,105 tons, Captain H. Moller, which arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Alcona, 2,312 tons, D. Morgan, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta brought a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Amatonga, 2,093 tons, Captain R. Linklator, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Mormugoa brought a cargo of 800 tons Manganese ore

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain G. N. Ramage, R. N. R, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, brought a general cargo 4 cabin and number of deck passengers.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Bulimba s ..... Naderi s	Bamber ..... Mylerist	Persian Gulf Jeddah, &c

The steamer Tannenfels, Captain Luhde, obtained her port-clearance for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Satara, for Calcutta, &c.
" Amatonga, for Mostyn Deep.
" E. F. Ferdinand, for Trieste, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Names.	From
13	Umfuli	W S Miller	Beira
	Sui Sang	T A Mitchell	Hongkong
	Laura	R Schaap	Sumatra

DEPARTURES.

	Clan Gordon	W M Peterfield	Vizagapatam
	Barbarig	A Giacopello	A Ports
	Lafpoora	J S Cole	Bombay
14	Maharani	P McCab	Rangoon
	Gwalior	J Daviese	Rangoon
	Lightning	J G Spone	Hongkong
	Belle of France	W W Leslcie	Bombay

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. steamer Egypt, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 14th instant.

The same Co.'s steamer Malacca, arrived at London on the morning of the 14th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil, left Suez on the evening of the 13th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chanda, arrived at Antwerp on the evening of the 13th instant.

The Australian Lloyd's steamer Trieste, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the morning of the 14th instant.

The same Co.'s steamer Vindobona, left Trieste on the 12th instant and is due here on or about the 9th August.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 14.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	87 7/8	= unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes		=
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 3/8	= — 3/16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	30 5/16	= + 1/8
2 months hence	30 3/16	= + 1/8
Spot in New York	65 1/2	= + 3/8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques		=
Berlin cheques	20·46 3/4	= — 1/4
New York Demand	4·84 1/2	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 1/2	= do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1/8	= do
6 months' sight Bank Bills	3 3/8	= do
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 5/8	= — 1/8
7 day market loans	2	= unchanged
IN LIVERPOOL—		
Cotton Market closed		quiet
East Indian		quiet
Manchester		quiet
Total Sales		6,000
Spot		6·12
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		10 1/4
Sold on speculation and for Export		500
Imports		6,000
Futures closed		quiet

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·81	5·74	5·69
— 3	— 3	— 3
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·65	5·64	5·64
— 3	— 3	— 3
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
5·65	5·67	5·69
— 3	— 2	— 2

Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,000
Do. last year	14,000
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. to the Great Continent	nil
IN NEW YORK—	
Spot	10·90
Futures, month of July*	10·17 — 5
Do. month of Dec	10·44 — 5

* Declined owing to weak cables and to bearish weekly weather report.

IN NEW ORLEANS—	
Spot	11
Futures, month of Aug	10·66— 2
Do. month of Oct	10·33— 2
Tone at close	steady

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total week's sales	33,000
Do. Sold on speculation	2,000
Do. Sold for exportation	2,000
Do. Amount forwarded to Consumers	60,000
Do. Actual exports	7,000
Do. Week's Imports	21,000
Do. Stock	6,58,000
Surat's Stock	18,000
Afloat American	50,000
Do. Indian	12,000
Stock in London	17,000
Total visible supply	1,840,000
Do. do. do. East Indian	221,000
Do. Quantity in sight	10,740,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 14th July.

Cotton	494 bales.
Wheat	2,251 cwts.
Linseed	1,263 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	575 "
Gingellyseed	165 "
Poppyseed	1,494 "
Groundnuts	37 "
Castorseed	1,470 "
Rice	1,609 "
Myrabolams	779 "
Cottonseed	2,995 "
Mowraseed	454 "
Gram	1,343 "
Joowar	233 "
Maize	12 "

BOMBAY, MONDAY EVENING.

The crop and weather reports published to-day show no change from the former satisfactory advices received. Cotton plants are flourishing and crop prospects are generally good. Barsi reports that fine weather is wanted, but most other stations advise seasonable weather. In the North more rain is wanted and in the South also they make the same complaint.

The financial telegrams from London dated Saturday advise a decline of 3/16 in Rupee paper in sympathy with the fall in India on the same day. Silver has advanced ¼ for ready and forward. All other quotations are unchanged.

Liverpool advises a quiet tone in all markets. Spot cotton is unchanged and futures are 2 to 3 points lower. New York closed unchanged in Spot and 5 points lower in futures and New Orleans is also 2 points lower in futures with spot unaltered. The weekly figures show a decline of 46,000 Bales in the Liverpool stock to 658,000 Bales. The total visible supply is 1,840,000 Bales being 100,000 Bales less than the previous week, and the total quantity in sight is 50,000 Bales higher at 10,740,000 Bales. Private advices received in Bombay state that weather reports are extremely favourable and that lower prices are shortly anticipated.

In Bombay the excitement in the cotton market of last week has cased off to-day and buyers are holding back. Shippers to Japan are not so much in evidence and local mills are also quieter. There was an endeavour on the part of sellers to raise prices, but buyers do not respond and we close quiet at Saturday's rates.

The Sterling exchange market is a trifle easier without any change in quotations. Rupee paper is quiet but steady, and rates have remained at about our last quotations throughout the day with a fair business passing.

The Share market is steady. A good lot of Connaught Mill shares is reported to have changed hands at Rs. 575 and Howard and Bullooghs at Rs. 630. Closing quotations are as follows :—

Petits	Rs. 3,555
Davids	" 520.
Bank of Bombay	" 1,480

The following statement shows the Estimated Stocks of the different descriptions of Cotton at Colaba on 30th June 1906.

	Bales.
Broach	34,741
Dhollera descriptions	55,813
Oomras descriptions	3,21,821
Khandeish	1,08,829
Bengals and Scinde Punjab	61,822
Dharwar	3,983
Comptas	12,627
Westerns	5,094
Persians	nil
Other Sorts	3,868
Total	6,11,598

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the last week as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.		
Public Deposits		10,98,862	Increase
Other Deposits	"	6,79,606	do
Sundries	"	3,93,151	Decrease
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	Rs.	1,65,201	Decrease
Other Authorized Securities	"	84,695	do
Credits on Securities	"	13,22,799	do
Loans do. do.	"	10,35,281	do
Bills discounted & purchased	"	10,06,993	do
Balance with other Banks	"	1,99,421	Increase
Sundries	"	1,80,053	Decrease
Cash	"	49,59,477	Increase

These figures show a falling off in the trade demand of about 46½ lakhs.

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

OLD CROP—			
M G Nagpur fine		Rs.	218 Ready.
M G Khandeish fully good		"	197/8 "
M G K A K fine		"	208 "
M G Bengals fine		"	198 "
Sawginned Dharwar good		"	255 "
Madras Westerns good		"	236 "
NEW CROP—			
M G Bengals fine		Nov.	Rs. 206
Do.	fine	Dec.	" 205
Do.	fine	Jan.	" 204
M G Dhamangaon fine		"	" 221
M G Nagpur fine		"	" 226
M G Khandeish fully good		"	" 206
M G K A K fine		"	" 217
M G Bengals fully good		"	" 187
M G Broach good		March	" 248
EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.			
Bank T. T.			Is. 3 31/32d.
Bank Demand			Is. 4d.
Credit Bills	3 Months' Sight D. A.		Is. 4 7/32d.
Do.	6 do. do.		Is. 4 11/32d.
French Francs	3 do. do.		170
Marks	3 do. do.		138 3/4
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight		155
Shanghai	30 do. do.		214
Japan	30 do. do.		150 3/4
GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent.			Tone Steady.
Cash			97-11
1st Settlement.	31st January		97·9
Money Market, Tone.	Easy.		
BANK RATE—			
Bank of England since	21st June	3 1/2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	12th July	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	28th June	4	do.
Bank of Madras do.	10th July	4	do.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet but steady .
Estimated sales	5,000 bales.
Imports	2,000 "

July-Aug.	Aug-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.
5·79	5·72	5·67
— 2	— 2	— 2
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·63	5·62	5·62
— 2	— 2	— 2
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5·63	5·65	5·67
— 2	— 2	— 2

THE SUN INSURANCE OFFICE.

The following is the Directors' report for the year ending December last. The Premiums received, less Re-insurances ; amount to £ 1,919,320-13-10, being an increase of £ 13,149-12-6 as compared with those of the preceding year. The losses paid and outstanding amount to £605,390-3-9, being at the rate of 45·88 per cent. on the Premiums received.

The expenses of management (including commission to Agents and Working Charges of all kinds) amount to £ 465,023-11-11, being at the rate of £35·24 per cent. The income from investments during the year has amounted to £ 97,243-19-10, After providing for the usual reserve of 40 per cent. of the Premiums to cover liabilities under current Policies, a balance of £340,900-1-0 remains, which has been transferred to the credit of the Profit and Loss Account. The Balance brought forward from last year amounted to £ 243,941-3-9, there has been carried Pension Fund £ 4,000, while the amount paid for Dividends in respect of the Business of the year 1904, was £ 114,000—£ 118,000, leaving a Credit Balance of £ 125,941-3-9, which by the operations of the year, has been increased to £ 463,672-2-1. Out of this amount and Interim Dividend at the rate of four shillings and sixpence per share absorb £ 54,000, was paid in January, and the Directors have declared a further dividend of five shillings and sixpence per Share, payable on the 6th July, which will absorb a further sum of £66,000, and leave £ 343,672-2-1 to be carried forward. The Funds of the Office will then stand as follows :—Capital Paid up £120,000, General Reserve £1,350,000 Special Reserve 120,000, Dividend Reserve £120,000, Reserve for Risks not yet expired 527,731-17-6, Investment Reserve £ 40,775-8-0, Pension Fund £46,459-8-10, Balance at Credit of Profit and Loss Account after payment of Dividends, £ 343,672-2-1, making the total of £ 2,668,838-16-5.

The losses to the Office owing to the earthquake at San Francisco cannot be definitely ascertained for some time, but information received shows that the possible liability of the Office cannot materially exceed the balance carried forward in Profit and Loss after payment of Dividends, while the actual loss must fall short of that amount. No special provision is therefore necessary.

The purchase of the business and assets of the Patriotic Assurance Company of Dublin as from 31st December last will shortly be completed, and the Life business of that Company has been handed over to the Sun Life Assurance Society under the approval of the Court on mutually satisfactory terms.

In accordance with the Regulations of the Office, Mr. Edward Charles Grenfell and Lord Faber retire by rotation, and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 7th July 1906, as compared with the statement of 14th July 1906 :—

LIABILITIES.	July 7 Rs.	July 14. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000	92,00,000
Public Deposit at Head Office	84,70,912	66,57,178
Public Deposits at Branches	40,84,194	40,04,899
Other Deposits	6,93,39,049	7,00,38,655
Post Bills	8,622	6,880
Sundries	21,31,930	17,38,779
Rs.	10,02,62,807	10,16,46,382
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,30,07,323	1,37,42,122
Other authorised Securities	29,97,169	29,12,474
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,23,09,760	1,09,86,961
Loans do. do.	2,05,94,334	1,95,50,053
Bills discounted and purchased	2,11,02,042	2,00,93,449
Dead Stock	3,15,479	3,34,848
Stamps and Stationery	3,709	3,637
Balances with other Banks	11,25,710	13,25,131
Sundries	4,45,773	2,65,718
Cash	2,74,61,512	3,21,20,989
	10,02,62,807	10,16,46,382

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, July 17.

173.—Prize Distribution.—It is notified for information that the Annual Prize Distribution of the Corps will take place at the Town Hall on Wednesday the 18th instant at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)

The Prize Distribution will be followed by a Ball. Admission will be by invitation only, except as regards members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, who attend in Uniform.

Invitation for friends can be obtained on application to Head-Quarters.

Dress—Officers, Summer Mess Dress N C Officers and Volunteers, Mess Dress or Uniform, with Forage Cap.

P. R. CADELL, Major,
Acting Adjt. B. V. R.

THE *Straits Times* says :—We are informed that the Hon. Sir Lionel Cox, late Chief Justice of this colony, who is now at home on leave is not likely to return to the Straits Settlements as he has retired from the Bench and takes his pension. We may, therefore, except to hear very shortly that a successor has been appointed to fill this important Judicial post. It is somewhat strange that at the moment there are three vacancies in the law offices—those of Chief Justice, Attorney-General, and Solicitor-General, which represent crown patronage of no little value and importance.

WIDOW'S PATHETIC STORY.

HOW SHE SURVIVED A TERRIBLE STRUGGLE,

"When my husband died somewhat suddenly, leaving me with five little children, I had a terrible struggle to bring them up," said Mrs. Emma Jane Samplin, of Five Lanes, Caerwent, to a "Weekly Advertiser" representative when relating how Bile Beans had proved a true friend in need to her. "Hard work and worry undermined my health, and for several years I was a martyr to pain.

"At first I used to have frequent headaches, then between my shoulders and around my heart I had most excruciating pains. Constipation and piles also caused me much suffering. Gradually my appetite failed until I quite loathed the sight of food, and for a long time lived on liquids. I had medical advice, and from time to time tried various remedies, but without deriving any lasting benefit. I was almost afraid to walk outside the house alone for fear of falling down through dizziness, and as time went on I became so ill I was unable to stand or even dress myself, and had to be waited on hand and foot. My hands and arms were numb and useless, and at last I was compelled to take to bed. Then erysipelas broke out and I was in a rash from head to foot. I really thought then I could not possibly survive.

"About this time one of my sons advised me to try Bile Beans, after taking a few doses the constipation and piles were relieved. I followed up the treatment, and the erysipelas soon left me. My skin is now as clear as that of a new-born babe. My hands and arms gradually lost their numbness, and I was able to leave my bed. My appetite also improved and I can now go about my household duties cheerfully. I can with confidence recommend Bile Beans to all who suffer as I did."

There is no finer household medicine than Bile Beans. They are gentle and genial in their action, and unlike cheap substitutes and ordinary physic, Bile Beans can always be depended upon.

Bile Beans are a certain cure for indigestion, debility, biliousness, constipation, piles, nervousness, anaemia, female ailments, weakness, colds, chills, neuralgia, rheumatism pains in the back, winds, sleeplessness, loss of appetite, liver complaint, headache, flatulence, pimples, and skin eruptions.

They may be obtained from all chemists and medicine vendors for Re 1/ and Rs 2/4 per bottle or post free from the Bile Bean Mfg Co's Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, on receipt of prices: Re 1/2 or Rs 2/8 for a large family size bottle.

FREE SAMPLE:—A free sample of Bile Beans will be sent to all readers who cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile Bean Mfg. Co.'s Head Indian Depot 30, Strand Road, Calcutta,

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette" 17th July 1906.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

DEATH.

CLARK—July 2, at Pallavaram, Charles Clark, Pensioned Registrar of the Board of Revenue and Secretary to the Board of Examiners, and formerly of the late Firm of Messrs. Stephen Classk and Co. of Madra,

"AURUM POTABILE"
(a drink of gold)
HENSEL'S TONIC LEMONADE ESSENCE.
A cooling and refreshing blood purifier, containing iron in combination. THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR ALCOHOL.
Rs. 2 per bottle.

"MAKROBION"
(Bouillon powder)
HENSEL'S NOURISHING SALT. Constituents :—Calcium, Magnesium, Potash, Soda, Iron, Manganese, combined with various acids.
100 doses in each packet.
A blood Producing, Nourishing and Strengthening remedy for all weaknesses in children and adults.
Re. 1 per packet.

AGENTS :—
Kemp & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water 9-16m., 8-17a. Low water, 1-51m., 2-33a.
Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court.
Harwood League Football, 5-45 p.m.

M. N. PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,604, the daily average being 153. The total number of new patients was 460.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. Umzinto via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m., on the 19th instant. A supplemental mail also be closed at 7-30 p. m., on Friday the 20th instant.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—On the noon of Saturday last, a Hindu lad, named Rowoo Gunoo, a coal cooli, aged about 14 years, whilst carrying a basket of coal on his head from a barge on to the wharf in the Prince's Dock, accidentally fell into the dock and was drowned. His body was found yesterday floating in the dock, which on being taken out of the water was disposed of.

Saturday a Hindu girl, named Gungooboni, aged 3 years, and residing with her parents on the third storey of a chawl in the Third Khetwaji Lane, while playing accidentally fell through a broken railing of the verandah, on to the ground below, a distance of about 20 feet. When picked up the girl was found dead.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A Dishonest Postal Clerk.

IN the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and a common jury, Narayan Raghunath Patki, a Maratha Brahmin clerk in the Inland Registration Department of the General Post Office, was tried on the charge of stealing registered letter No. 477, containing three currency notes, collectively valued at Rs. 80, and four Goa lottery-tickets, sent by Theophilus Noronha, a trader in Ahmedabad under the name and style of Fonseca Brothers, on 8th December last, to Camillo Clemente, of Margao, in Goa, while in course of transmission. Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. M. M. Murzban defended the accused.

Mr. Wadia said that at first Pandurang Waman Karandikar, abstract-clerk, who had opened the bag containing the registered letters received from the Railway Mail Service, was suspected, and charged. Subsequently, it transpired that the accused had taken hold of the letter, when it had accidentally dropped out of the mail-bag. In the place of that letter, a bottle of some ring-worm specific was substituted, which had been handed over in the General Post Office on the 9th December, for transmission to Banda by sample post. When inquiries were in progress, accused saw there was no escape for him ; he went with his brother, and the Chowpati post-master, to Mr. Chhattarsing Sukhdayal Assistant to the Presidency Post-Master, who took them to Mr. Hooper, the Presidency Post-Master, on 18th April. Before Mr. Hooper, the accused made a clean breast of the whole matter. His statement was taken down ; it was signed by him. He was arrested, and charged.

In the course of his evidence, Mr. Chhattarsing said that before he joined the Post Office, he was a landlord in the Panjab, owning about two hundred acres of land. He owned the land still. About five thousand registered letters and two lakhs ordinary letters daily passed the General Post Office.

Witness was cross-examined at some length as to whether one Bejonji was not implicated in the offence with the accused.

In re-examination he said he had been on Field Service in connection with the work of his Department in Egypt and elsewhere. He had got good service certificates, increase of pay, and five medals.

Other evidence was recorded, and the Court adjourned till 11-30 this morning.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

FRIENDLY GREETINGS.

THE *Sanj Vartman*, a Gujerati evening daily, writes :—There has been a change in the proprietorship of the old *Bombay Gazette*. . . This new change and new enterprize will supply the want in Bombay of an influential and cheap newspaper. The success of the venture will depend largely upon its policy towards the local public ; and we fully trust that that policy will continue to be to advocate the rights and interests of the native public.

The *Indian Spectator* remarks :—The *Bombay Gazette* has changed hands. The sheets are enlarged, while the subscription is reduced. Mr. Haldane's difficulty of increasing efficiency and reducing the cost of the army to the tax-payer has been solved by the new proprietors in the management of their literary concern. It is announced that the policy of the paper will remain unchanged "Perish policy, perish cunning" cried the poet, smitten with a rage for doing Right. The policy of our contemporary, we presume, has been and will be to say what is sincerely, though perhaps sometimes erroneously, considered to be right.

The *Parsi* observes :—Under the new proprietary and new management the *Bombay Gazette* is making rapid strides towards progress. Under the heading "Fifty Years Ago" it has opened a very readable column in which it gives every day excerpts from its own numbers printed fifty years ago.

When your dealer tries to palm off an imitation of Rigaud's Kananga Water or "any old thing" which is not what you want, then is the time to throw a little "hot air" into him and keep away from his store.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Dr. Sukhia and the Health Officer.

AN adjourned meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding.

Further consideration was given at the meeting, to the report of Dr. Turner, Executive Health Officer, on the subject of rat extermination in the City and the results obtained from the recent enquiries made into the subject.

Dr. Sukhia, in the course of his remarks, observed that before going into the subject he would draw the attention of the Corporation to what his friend Sir Pherozeshah Mehta had said on the last occasion. He (Sir Pherozeshah) had been intentionally or unintentionally misrepresented by several papers, chiefly by the reporter of the *Times of India*. As to the speech of Sir Pherozeshah, he (the speaker) found that Sir Pherozeshah had not done anything to bring down upon him the criticism indulged in by the leader-writer of the *Times of India*, charging him with indiscretion and something more, to wit, that Sir Pherozeshah ought to be the man who should encourage such experiments, but had, instead of doing that, run down the Health Officer. The speaker very much regretted that the *Times of India* should take upon itself the responsibility of making a statement that reflected very badly on the paper itself, that many of the Corporators, instead of trying to use their energy in combating the plague, were bent upon attacking the Health Officer. That charge was unfounded, groundless and base. Whatever they had to say against the Department it was in the interest of the city, and they had nothing to do personally with Dr. Turner as the head of the Department. Continuing he said that Sir Bhalchandra Krishna had erred when he said on the last occasion that the discovery of Pesterine was a new one made by the Health Officer. The so-called new discovery was nothing else but crude petroleum for which Dr. Turner had coined the word. Why was not Dr. Turner content by calling it simply petroleum ? Even a farmer knew that crude petroleum was a very effective disinfectant.

Dr. Turner must not pose as the "Daniel come to Judgment." His report, to say the least of it, was misleading the public. Dr. Sukhia spoke on the matter for a considerable time, when several members, losing their patience, asked for the President's ruling. The President remarked that every member was at liberty to speak as long as he liked, but he hoped Dr. Sukhia would consult the feeling of the meeting, and cut down his remarks. Dr. Sukhia, however, refused to resume his seat until he had spoken for an hour and a quarter.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetjee said that he had carefully read the report of the Health Officer, but he did not find a single word which suggested that Dr. Turner himself claimed any discovery. The Health Officer distinctly gave them the source of his information, and therefore he could not understand how Dr. Turner could be said to have claimed the new remedy as his discovery. Under the circumstances, Dr. Sukhia's remarks upon Dr. Turner were quite unfair. Dr. Turner had not deserved the remarks that had fallen from Dr. Sukhia. It was not fair on their part to prick Dr. Turner at every turn, and it was not right that they should attack their officers from time to time for what they did in the cause of the city.

Mr. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy speaking upon the subject, observed that the value of the speech of Dr. Sukhia was spoilt by the length of it, and the violent attack on the Health Officer. He (the speaker) liked to know if there existed anything in the atmosphere that caused plague. What caused plague first—the rat or the flea ? They must know the cause of the plague because unless they knew this what precise measures they should adopt to exterminate it. Without that information at their command, it was idle to talk about the extermination of plague. In his reports, Dr. Turner had stated that it was not known how long plague germs lived outside the human body. They should know the life history of the plague germs outside a human body. He further liked to know whether the flea was the only means of spreading plague from rat to man. Supposing there were a hundred and one other means of communicating the disease, then the remedy so much talked of would not be of much account. Another thing that puzzled him most was, how was it that plague was at its worst during a certain part of the year, and not all the year round. There were the same rats there, and the same fleas and the same atmosphere. As a solution to that, many speculative guesses were given out, but they should have experimental facts before them. Dr. Sukhia had told them that the use of petroleum, as now discovered, was known many years ago. If so, why did not the medical men of Bombay call the Health Officer's attention to it ? If Dr. Sukhia himself knew of it in the year 1902 why did he not communicate it to the Health Officer ? (Hear, hear.) Dr. Turner was justified in saying that it was the work of the Research Committee, and they had made experiments demonstrating the fact that the flea was the communication between rat and, man. Now, if it was found that the fleas were the communication, he could not understand why experiments were not made long before this to find out a disinfectant to kill them ? They could not act upon Dr. Sukhia's deductions, because they were generally the reverse of common sense deductions. (Laughter). They must not forget one fact, that to a certain extent Pesterine was a new discovery because the French Government could not have offered so handsome a prize for the discovery of the use of petroleum oil. (Hear, hear.) But then there was the question, whether Pesterine would kill the particular fleas of Bombay. On the whole he thought Dr. Sukhia's remarks against their Health Officer were very unfair.

The proposition of Dr. Katrak for the adoption of the report was then put to the vote and carried.

Consideration was given to the report of the Executive Engineer on the result of the experiments carried out in treating roads with oil and tar. The report has already been published. It was resolved to adopt the report and to request the Commissioner to continue to treat with oil Hornby Road from the King's Statue to the Crawford Markets and to submit proposals for regularly treating some other roads in the city with oil.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday next.

CLAIM AGAINST THE DEWAN OF POREBUNDER.

Suit Dismissed with Costs.

IN the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell disposed of the suit in which Modi Musa Yakub, merchant, residing in Memon Moholla, Bombay, claimed Rs. 30,000 with costs, from Mr. Manilal Ajitral, Dewan of Porebunder, in Kathiawar, as damages sustained by him on account of certain proceedings instituted by the Dewan against the plaintiff in Rajkote on a charge of defamation and so forth. Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, with Mr. Vishwanath P. Vaidya, instructed by Messrs. Harilal and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, with the Hon. Mr. Raikes, and with Mr. D. D. Bavar, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker and Co., appeared for the Dewan.

His lordship said that out of the thirteen issues there were some preliminary ones, the decision of which would have disposed of the suit before him. They were argued before him by Mr. Taleyarkhan for the plaintiff, and by Mr. Inverarity for the defendant. There were two important points requiring decision, one ; was, whether the prosecution instituted by the Dewan had terminated in favour of the plaintiff ; and the other was, whether the decision pronounced by the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebji operated as *res judicata*. From the order passed in the defamation proceedings, it was obvious that the plaintiff had not yet proved himself to be innocent of the offence charged to him ; nor was his innocence pronounced by the tribunal before which the accusation had been made. As far as the plea of *res judicata* was concerned, his lordship was of opinion that the matter did not come before the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebji in the form, and upon the issues, on which it came before this Court ; therefore, it could not be said that the point having already been decided, the parties could not again raise it. In fact, the suit had not terminated in that learned Judge's finding. For these reasons, this Court dismissed this suit with costs.

MUNICIPAL TIME.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—May I draw your attention to a notable example of "Municipal Time", as displayed by our city road-menders on the western half of Esplanade Road, between Treachers' and the National Bank ?

Here, in a space of about 150' by 15 yards, in the busiest part of the Fort, the ponderous steam-rollers and the deliberate coolie have been in possession, for the last six weeks, and even now show no signs of intending to transfer their noisy attention to other parts of Bombay.

A simple calculation

BEFORE the

RAINS . .

we **ANTICIPATE**

better days in store.

DURING the

RAINS . .

we **EXPERIENCE** a certain amount of discomfort unless **SUITABLY** clothed.

DHARIVAL

Pure Wool

Materials

are undoubtedly the best fabrics for your clothing **AT ALL TIMES**, for in the wearing your anticipation of **COMFORT** is **REALIZED**.

Send for samples of any Woollen Materials you may require and we shall be most happy to send you a selection **FREE** of all cost.

Address,

THE MANAGER.

DEPT : 4.

NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,

DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 Per cent, per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection, with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., 65. Cornhill, London.

LONDON.

HENRY S. KING & CO.

MARCKS & Co., LD.

MARCKS & Co., LD.

BOMBAY & POONA.

The Company's Stock is the Finest Manufactured and is obtained direct at absolutely first cost from reliable English Manufacturers.

WATCHES, JEWELLERY,
WATCHES, JEWELLERY,
WATCHES, JEWELLERY,
WATCHES, JEWELLERY,
WATCHES, JEWELLERY,
WATCHES, JEWELLERY,

THE COMPANY'S

WATCHES should be inspected before deciding elsewhere,

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS

TRY THE

MAY BLOSSOM.

THE

MAY BLOSSOM

TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.

BE PUT OFF WITH NOOTHER.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

Apply early to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

BOMBAY,

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co., Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hamam Street, Fort.

THE

BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

AND

CONTRACTORS.

STOCK & SHOW ROOMS.

9-11, MEDOWS STREET.

BOMBAY.

F. & C. OSLER.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

BOMBAY,

AND AT

CALCUTTA, LONDON, BIRMINGHAM,

UNDERTAKE ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS in all parts of India, for Towns, Palaces, Darbar Halls, Temples, Hospitals, Bungalows Complete with the Highest class plant and Materials, under Expert European Engineers.

ESTIMATES FREE.

BARGAINS

IN

PIANO PLAYERS.

S. ROSE & Co. have some good new and second hand PIANO PLAYERS at LOW RATES.

PIANOLAS, from Rs. 450.
AERIOLAS, from Rs. 500.
THE ANGELUS.
THE APOLLOETTE.
THE PIANOTOR.
THE PIANOTIST.

If you are unable to play the Piano, these Instruments will enable you to do so, with pleasure to yourself and your friends.

FORT, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO.,

W.M. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS PULLICATE LONDON.

A.B.C. CODE USED,

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instruction at Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, etc.

FEVER DROPS. As. 4

(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)

The BEST and CHEAPEST

Remedy for all FEVERS

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION. Re. 1

(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)

For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.

Strongly recommended for

SYPHILITIC TROUBLES.

SHARMA'S INKS.

Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER

For Prices and Samples apply to

THE SUPERINTENDENT

T. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

THE

LONDON DIRECTORY,

CONTAINING over 2,000 pages of condensed commercial matter, enables enterprising traders throughout the Empire to keep in close touch with the trade of the Motherland. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of :—

EXPORT MERCHANTS

with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign markets they supply ;

STEAMSHIP LINES

arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings ;

PROVINCIAL APPENDIX

of Trade Notices of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

Colonial Entries are accepted at Three Shillings per line of 28 letters.

A copy of the 1906 edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for

TWENTY SHILLINGS.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY Co., Ltd.,

26, ABCHURCH LANE LONDON, E.C.

COX & CO.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business furnished on application.

HEAD OFFICE :

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

NOTICE.

The Price of the Daily Edition having been Reduced from Four Annas to One Anna (vide "Business Notice" on page 2), the Publication of the "Bi-Weekly Edition" has been discontinued since the 1st instant.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," LIMITED.

"The Bombay Gazette" having been reduced in price, the accounts of Subscribers who have paid in advance, will be adjusted for the period subsequent to the 30th June 1906, according to the Scale shown in the Business Notice which appears on page 2 of this issue.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1906.

THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

WHILE feather-bed politicians are discussing the advantages of an Anglo-Russian *entente*, Russia is reeking with revolution, and it would be a bold man who would venture to predict internal peace within a measurable distance of time. The outlook in Russia daily becomes worse and the Duma and the people become more obstreperous. When the final struggle between the Duma and the Tsar will take place it is impossible to say. A correspondent whom we quoted yesterday gives the autumn as the time when the army will openly declare for the people and the autocracy will be overthrown. The St. Petersburg and Moscow correspondents of the French and English newspapers seem to take it for granted that when the tug-of-war really comes the result will be the triumph of the people. But we are reminded that so little is known of the real forces which will decide the destiny of Russia, and have seen so many sudden and so unexpected vicissitudes in the fortunes of the country that it is impossible to foretell what will be the final issue. What the Duma will aim at, judging from the records of its short existence, is the overthrow of the Tsar. In substitution for the present Government a constitutional system, somewhat similar to that of Great Britain, may follow, but before that change could take place there can be little doubt that a state of utter anarchy would prevail. As it was aptly put the other day, the chief achievements of the Russian model Parliament has been to decree the wholesale expropriation of private property in order to establish a peasant proprietary and to abolish the penalty of death—this, too, at a time when the legal owners are being driven out of their estates by popular violence and when the revolutionary party is committing daily a series of brutal outrages resulting in the murder or mutilation of peaceful citizens, whose only crime is that they have incurred the displeasure of the Sovereign people. Really what the Ministry is asked to do is to transfer its authority to a revolutionary assembly. We are not surprised that the British Navy is asked to defer its visit to the Baltic. Russia is much too fully occupied to devote any time to festivities or jauntings such as attend the visit of a Foreign fleet.

The Government's famine relief measures, which the Duma is reported this morning to have thrown out, were administered with discrimination. Relief was withheld from peasants who had committed agrarian offences and this fact led to many stormy scenes in the Duma, the week before the mail left. When the Minister of the Interior reviewed the measures taken to relieve distress in the twenty-four provinces in which the crops failed last autumn, and explained that another, though smaller, famine was ahead, deputies of all parties, we learn, took turns in criticising the Ministerial statement. Says the *Times* Correspondent : "All recognised the urgency of action, all realised that the Duma could not allow millions of peasants to starve, but all were opposed more or less emphatically to entrusting relief measures to the abhorred bureaucracy. Nearly all the speeches ended with the usual refrain—the Ministry must go." A private telegram, published yesterday, reported the resignation of the Ministry, but no confirmation has yet come to hand. They were accused of misappropriating the funds and the House, with only three dissentients, passed a resolution that whereas the Ministerial statement showed that political considerations had swayed the distribution of relief and that there was nothing to show that similar discrimination would not be applied "so long as a Ministry not responsible to the Duma remained in office," it was therefore necessary first to invite the co-operation of public bodies in relief work and secondly, to assure effective control by the Duma of moneys asked for famine relief. No self-respecting Minister, in any other country but Russia, would have consented to remain in office after so overwhelming a vote of censure, but Russian Ministers have shown almost phenomenal patience with the rank and file of the Duma in the hope of reducing it to a condition of sober-earnestness and practical utility. The Ministry have already spent close on eight million pounds sterling and proposed to ask for another similar sum. The Duma's grant, which presumably will be distributed through the agency suggested three weeks ago, is merely a trifle of fifteen million roubles, all that is presumed to be necessary for immediate relief. Judging by what has already been distributed it appears as though the sum will be found grossly inadequate, unless it be that the agents of the Ministry did help themselves very liberally to money which was intended for the destitute.

While the peasants of Samara, Saratoff and Simbirsk, the southern section of Nijni Novgorod and the whole of Kazan are starving, those of Veronezh are recklessly destroying both cattle and crops. But the disturbances are not confined to one district or to one section of the community. From almost every part of Russia come accounts of continued unrest. And the *ex-Russ* gives details of the spread of disaffection in the Army. No less than nineteen grievances were preferred only the other day by the Preobrazhensky regiment. These are said to include a number of political demands including relief from police duties, permission to read all newspapers, immunity from punishment for political opinions and the liberation of comrades imprisoned for their opinions. There seems to be nothing very extravagant in their demands to those who have always been accustomed to freedom, but Russia is so far behind as all that the demands amount to a great deal. Then other grievances refer to food and comforts and above all to the retention of time-expired men in the army against their will. Finally the soldiers endorse the Duma's proposals to give the peasants more land. Our device, say they, quoting a celebrated statesman, is "each for all and all for each." Four hundred men were concerned in this representation and they refused to obey their officers' orders to disperse. This is only one regiment, but there are others. Not a day passes, says the *Times* Correspondent, without the news of fresh disorders in both Army and Navy. A riotous spirit pervades the sailors of the Black Sea fleet, and residents in the ports are in daily fear of mutiny, and possible bombardment which has indeed been threatened. Merchant shipping hands are on strike, vowing to burn their vessels and to kill new comers if foreign labour is engaged. In parts of Kursk, three weeks ago, the starving peasants were carrying on a warfare such as that now reported from Veronezh. They burned forests and killed and maimed sheep and cattle. They burned the Count Sharemetieff's property and declared their faith in the Duma to have been shaken. From all parts of the country are similar reports received and it does not seem that those who anticipate a general rising in the near future are without grounds for their fears. Nowhere does there appear to be any sign of a restoration of good order. Everything points to an early conflagration. If the revolutionaries had but leaders it would come much sooner than is now perhaps possible.

FEROZEPORE. THE announcement that when the 7th Lancers leave Ferozepore for Quetta next February that city will cease to be a cavalry station is an item of historical importance. Ferozepore occupies a great place in modern Indian history. British rule was first established there in 1835, when on the failure of heirs to the Sikh family who possessed it, a small territory, 86 miles in extent, became an escheat to the British Government, and the present district has been gradually formed around this nucleus. Ferozepore was the scene of operations during the first Sikh war. The Sikhs crossed the Sutlej in December 1845, were defeated successively at Mudki, Ferozeshah, Aliwall,—of which battle, by the way, there is only one living survivor,—and Sobraon, after which they withdrew into their own territory, and peace was concluded at Lahore. Ferozepore was one of the first military centres to feel the shock of the Mutiny. The first outbreak occurred at Meerut on May 10th. Three days later the native Regiments at Ferozepore—one cavalry and two infantry—mutinied, when they made a daring but unsuccessful effort to seize the Arsenal, situated inside the Fort, and the largest in Upper India. Had that fallen into the hands of the rebels, Delhi could not have been captured without very considerable delay, for the besieging force depended mainly upon Ferozepore for the supply of munitions of war. The Fort had been allowed to fall into bad repair, and the mutineers had no difficulty in forcing their way inside. There, fortunately, they were checked by the wall which surrounded the Arsenal, and this obstacle, insignificant as it was, enabled the guard to hold its own. Originally this guard consisted entirely of Native soldiers, but after the outbreak at Meerut, Europeans had been told off to hold this important post ; so strong, however, here as elsewhere, was the belief in the loyalty of the Sepoys, and so great was the reluctance to do anything which might hurt their feelings, that the Native guard was not withdrawn. This same guard, when the attack took place, did its best to assist the assailants, and even prepared scaling ladders to enable the latter to gain access to the magazine enclosure. The Europeans, however, were equal to the emergency ; they overpowered and disarmed their treacherous companions, and then succeeded in beating off and dispersing the attacking party. Being foiled in this attempt the mutineers returned to the cantonment, set fire to the Church and other buildings, and then started for Delhi. Ferozepore had a large European garrison, a regiment of Infantry, a battery of Field Artillery, and a company of Foot Artillery, and was supposed to be able to look after itself, although affairs had been greatly mismanaged. Nevertheless, throughout the Mutiny, Ferozepore remained in the hands of the English.

FRENCH WORKMEN TO GO SLOW. ONE by one the strikes in France have ended. The firmness of the employers, and their determination to declare, if necessary, a general lock-out, produced the desired effect. The victory of the masters, especially those engaged in the automobile industry, is all the more striking because the workmen have ceded three points which their leaders declared to be of capital importance, viz., the establishment of a minimum wage, an eight hours' day, and the recognition by the masters of their labour unions, whose representatives should have the right to conduct, on behalf of the workmen, all negotiations with the employers. French manufacturers rejected each of these demands : resolved to combine for the protection of their interests, in fact, to imitate the action of German manufacturers whose firm attitude led to the capitulation of German workmen a few hours before the lock-out announced for June 2. The victory of French manufacturers, although important, will not settle the present agitation. It marks but a kind of truce in the struggle now taking place between labour and capital. That such is the case is evident from the new tactics of the labour unions, boldly proclaimed by the Confederation Generale du Travail. Orders have been issued to the workmen in the automobile and iron and steel industries "to go slow," and it would appear that the order is being obeyed, for in several of the large factories at Puteaux the number of motors turned out since the men resumed work is stated to be about 10 per cent. less than it was before the strike. This means, of course, increased cost of production, and if the order of the labour unions is obeyed this going slow will have a serious effect upon the production of the country. There can be no doubt as to the intention of the "Confederation Generale du Travail." Annoyed and surprised at the firmness of employers, it boldly proclaims its new policy. "We have not the money to fight the capitalist," it declares, "but we have another weapon, and the motto of French workmen in the future must be the least amount of work for the highest possible salary." Such, then, are the new tactics recommended by the labour unions of France. But the recent labour agitation, especially in the iron and steel and allied industries, seems to have stiffened the backs of employers and convinced them of the necessity of a Strike Defence Fund. This is especially the case with small firms where a strike always means a loss if not absolute ruin. Of course an insurance against a strike can be but a palliative. The amount received as compensation will represent but approximately the actual losses sustained, but it will be something, and it may be the means of preventing irreparable disaster.

THE TRANSVAAL. THE Constitution Committee under the presidency of Sir J. West Ridgeway examined a hundred-and-seventy witnesses. The members of the Committee were to prepare their report during the return voyage to England, which they reached on Sunday. While they have failed to bring about an agreement as to the initial allocation of seats for the Transvaal Parliament, it is denied that their mission has failed as a whole. Sir James Fitzpatrick, who has written much on the Transvaal and is President of the Witwatersrand Chamber of Mines, sailed with the members of the Commission, on arrival in England permitted himself to be interviewed and expressed himself very plainly on the prospects of the country. The Commission consisted of Sir West Ridgeway, Lord Sandhurst, Sir F. Hopwood and Colonel Johnston, R. E. In a "letter of instructions" to the Chairman, dated March 21st, the duty of the Committee was set out as follows :—

1. To inquire and report into the effect upon the representation of—(a) The Witwaters and district ; (b) Towns outside that district ; (c) Purely rural districts ; of the division of the Transvaal into 60 single-membered constituencies, according to different bases of representation. 2. To inquire and report into the effect of substituting a system of manhood suffrage for the qualification prescribed for voters in Clause III. of the Letters Patent of 1905, the probable number of voters which would thus be added to the roll, and the comparative results in urban and rural districts. 3. To consider and report on any proposals for the representation of urban or rural interests respectively, other than the division into single-membered electoral divisions, and specially the effect upon such division of a marginal discretion larger than has hitherto been proposed in their delineation to meet special circumstances, such as respect for existing boundaries of districts already recognised for local Government purposes, community or diversity of interests, means of communication, or physical features. 4. To consider and report from such sources as may be available how far the census of 1904 is in regard to some localities no longer to be relied upon, and also how far an estimate which would be sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes could be procured from information in the possession of the Government or otherwise. 5. To make some estimate of the results of applying analogous processes to the circumstances of the Orange River Colony.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Himalaya, with the outward Mails of the 6th instant, left Aden at 1 p.m., on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 9 a.m., on Friday next.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 23rd June shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1905 of 19,083 mds. and Rs. 40,760 in the earnings.

LORD ROBERTS visited the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, on June 24, and, after inspecting the cadets on Sunday parade, attended Divine Service in the college chapel, returning to Ascot by motor-car.

"I HAVE the honour to say that I have no comments to make." This is what the curtailment of official literature has come to in the most recent example to hand from the United Provinces. It becomes a nice question, observes a contemporary, whether the "honour" referred to has an honorable on an honorary signification.

THE approximate statement of traffic of the Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited, (48 miles open) for the week ending 7th July, 1906, amounted to Rs. 4,732, being a decrease of Rs. 34, on the corresponding week of last year. The total earnings from 1st January to 7th July 1906, were Rs. 96,190 being a decrease of Rs. 43,076.

It has been decided to make the following changes in the command of Militia and Volunteer Artillery and Garrison Artillery depots :—The lieutenant-colonels commanding Militia and Volunteer Artillery will be dissociated from the command of depots. Each depot of Royal Garrison Artillery will be commanded by a major. The adjutant of the depot will be abolished. An acting adjutant and one Artillery clerk will be allotted to each lieutenant-colonel commanding Militia and Volunteer Artillery. A district officer will perform the duties of acting adjutant in addition to his present duties. Further instructions will shortly be issued regarding the duties, &c., of the lieutenant-Colonel commanding Militia and Volunteer Artillery.

PRINCESS Christian was present and received purses at a concert in aid of the Simla Holiday Home for Women and Girls which was given at 12 Belgrave Square, by permission of the Earl and Countess of Ancaster. The following kindly gave their services:—Lady Sybil Smith, Mrs. George Swinton, Mr. Roland Jackson, Mr. G. A. Elliott, Miss K. Purcell, Herr Johannes Wolff, Mr. J. Gidley, and Mr. Raphael Roche. The concert was in aid of the building fund £1,000 being required to made Constantia, the future new holiday home at Simla, sufficiently large to receive 20 girls at a time, to enjoy a holiday rest in the hills for either convalescence or change.

THE Agamemnon, which is the most powerful and the heaviest warship ever constructed in a Clyde shipyard, is a sister ship of the Lord Nelson, which is being built by Messrs. Palmer at Jarrow-on-Tyne. She has a displacement of 16,500 tons, and has an indicated horse-power of 16,750. In respect to gun-power the two vessels fill an intermediate place between the King Edward VII. and the Dreadnought classes. The Agamemnon is 410 feet in length, and 79 ft. 6 in. in breadth. The work already done on her represents that of one man for 1,000 years. The *Agamemnon* was launched on Saturday afternoon, June 23, and at the luncheon which followed Mr. Wm. Beardmore compared the new vessel with the *Dreadnought*, saying that the advance upon the latter ship was mainly in the direction of armament. The *Agamemnon* had four 12-inch guns and 10 9-2-inch guns, and it remained to be seen whether the *Dreadnought* or the *Agamemnon* design would be accepted in the future. He thought there would be a combination of the best points of each ship. The armour plates of eight inches thickness to-day were more than equal to the armour plate of 12 inches thickness of less than four years ago. That showed the enormous difference which had taken place in the manufacture of guns and armour. In four or five years the entire fleet would be obsolete. That was rather serious for the tax-payer, but it showed the progress that was taking place. On behalf of the builders, he presented the Countess of Aberdeen, who had named the ship, with a silver model of a full rigged antique man of war. Lord Aberdeen replying on behalf of the Countess said that it was altogether an undesigned coincidence that the christening ceremony should have been performed by the sister of the First Lord of the Admiralty.

THE following extract is repriuted from the *Times* of Thursday, June 26, 1806 :—"The copy of the Treaty of Peace concluded with Holkar will be found in another part of our paper. That he owes his re-establishment entirely to the liberality of the British Government in India is evident. The article of the Treaty by which he is *permitted* to return to his territories by a prescribed route evinces that he was in no condition to recover them by force of arms. We are glad to find a stipulation in the Treaty against his entertaining any Europeans in his service. Nothing short of the total exclusion of the French can ever insure permanent tranquility in the East. Their factories at Pondicherry and other places were nothing more than depots for furnishing materials of insurrection and hostility to the Native Powers.

POETICAL GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

The Poems of Sir John Malcolm.

WE have before us a handsome little volume which is specially interesting to us in Bombay for several reasons. For bibliographical reasons alone the book is really valuable, and not merely in the sense in which our Asiatic Society has recently taken to labelling some of its old lumber to be had for a few shillings on old booksellers' counters, as valuable books. This, as the title page is careful to inform us, is "not published," but printed only for a select circle of friends of the author, at the old Bombay Press of the American Mission. The interest of our copy is heightened by the fact that of this select circle for whom the book was printed, it was formerly owned by a particular friend of the author. For the latter has written the following inscription in his own handwriting in it : "To Mrs. Stevenson, from the most sincere friend of her husband, the Author." The author is a distinguished Governor of Bombay of a former day, Sir John Malcolm, and the lucky lady was the wife of a member of his Staff. This is not one of the best volumes of the author's prose, of which there are some dozen ; but a dainty one, full-bound in Russia leather, profusely gilt with gilt edges, containing his poetry. It is called "Miscellaneous Poems," and was printed at Bombay during his Governorship in 1829. Sir John Malcolm, hardened as he was to see his name on the title-pages of his works —he was the most prolific author among the Company's servants, Civil and Military, in those days—is yet nervous to put his full name on the title-page of this volume of verse, and only half reveals it by the device "by Sir J——M——." But the very first poem proclaims the authorship. Persia was a subject in which Malcolm was deeply interested, both in the literary and the political way. He had led two political missions to that land in the first decade of the last century, and had first brought himself into public notice in connection with Persian politics. To the literary world he first became known by his learned and entertaining history of Persia. In this he may be said to have resembled Lord Curzon whose *penchant* for Persian history and politics is well known.

It is not yet known, whether that land of Firdausi and Sadi, of Hafiz and Omar Khayyam, has inspired Lord Curzon to write poetry ; but it certainly inspired Malcolm to write a poem of some four hundred lines which is printed here with twelve pages of explanatory notes. In a preface he takes care to state that "it was written without the remotest view to publication." The description, he has endeavoured to give, of Persia and its inhabitants, was at first only "meant for the amusement of a friend." He says he has been induced to give it to a wider public in the hope that it may be read " as a sketch taken on the spot, in which the truth of the outline makes some amends for the absence of that skill which is necessary to produce a finished picture." As a rapid outline giving the broad features of Persia, ancient and modern, and its great cities, Shiraz, Ispahan, the poem has value. The opening is spirited :

"Not with more joy the feather'd tribe take wing
From arctic snows, to meet the opening spring,
Than Britain's sons from Asia's regions fly,
To court repose beneath a northern sky.
E'en now a Wanderer, Persia, quits thy strand,
And seeks, with filial hope, his native land.
As o'er thy scenes a parting glance he throws,
While yet his memory with the picture glows,
He tries to paint, with truth s unerring aid
The various regions he so late survey'd."

Of Persia's ancient renowned power, the poet speaks as follows :—

"Yet thro' the mist of ages past we trace
The dazzling glories of a wondrous race :
Ferdosi's song, and sculptur'd rocks, still tell,
How Rustum conquer'd, and how Sohrab fell ;
How great Jamsheed all other kings outshone,
Who tried on earth to raise a heavenly throne.
And still, Persepolis, thy ruins grand
Shed a proud lustre o'er a fallen land :
Like the dark shade of Persia's ancient power
On her degenerate sons thou seemst to lower !"

Besides this long poem on Persia, there are many other pieces which are either imitations or translations from Persian poets like Firdausi, Hafiz and Sadi. Some stanzas of Firdausi's introduction to his famous *Shah Nameh* are deserving of notice, especially the last :—

"Weak, erring man ! thy duty here
Is gratitude to show,
Th: Eternal's wisdom to revere,
Nor farther seek to know."

There is a fragment on Vasco de Gama in which the joy of his half-mutinous crew at the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope are well described :

"But Oh ! what joy ! the bright sun's earliest beam
See on a mountain's lofty summit gleam
'The Cape, the Cape !' a hundred tongues exclaim,
They next repentant, call on Vasco's name,
Nor was their prayer unheard ; the Hero's smile
Forgives their weakness, and rewards their toil."

There are some poetical paraphrases of portions of Scripture, with which he was wont to occupy himself on Sundays on his last voyage to Bombay to assume the Governorship in 1827. Here is a specimen from his version of a well-known chapter of Isaiah :

"The blind shall see, the deaf shall hear,
The dumb shall sing a joyful song,
And like unto the speedy dear
He that was lame shall bound along.
They come to Zion, and they bring,
Eternal joys upon their head,
The songs of triumph, loud they sing
For gladness reigns, and grief is fled."

These paraphrases of the boook of Psalms and Isaiah reminds us of that other Governor of Bombay, Malcolm's successor, a few years later in 1835, Sir Robert Grant, who died at his post at Dapurie near Poona, just sixty-eight years ago on July 9, 1838. But Grant was a greater poet, and some of his hymns, like "When gathering clouds around I view," are universally popular having found a place in *Hymns, Ancient and Modern*.

In a song which he composed to be sung at an anniversary dinner in 1818 to celebrate the Battle of Assaye, his intimate friend, Wellington's, great Indian victory, and precursor of many more won on European soil, Malcolm well claims the hero of that battle for India :

"As Britannia, elate was triumphantly viewing
The deeds of her sons in the bright page of Fame
When sudden a Maid in splendour array'd
Like a vision of rapture illumined the scene,
"Twas the Genius of Asia, fair land of the Sun—
'To me' she exclaimed, 'you your Wellington owe;
'Neath my fostering clime, his proud race he begun,
And matur'd was his fame by its cherishing glow."

The following stanzas put into the mouth of the "Genius of Asia," express a sentiment, which Malcolm knew well, through his intimate contact with natives, was uppermost in their minds in those days, and in these is by no means uncommon :

"But think not, Britannia ! thy children alone
Have my kingdoms subdued, and my subjects laid low ;
By my own turban'd sons the proud deed has been done.
I myself,' said the Maid, 'have inflicted the blow,
To anarchy's horrors my realms were a prey
When first on my shores those thy banners unfurl'd ;
I welcomed thy sway—'twas the morn of a day
Bringing freedom, and knowledge, to light a dark world,'
'Oh Britannia !' she said, as all radiant she shone,
'His countenance bearing with beauty divine,
O'er the hearts of my people establish thy throne;
In one wreath let the laurel and lotus entwine.
Once the Star of the East shed its lustre afar,
And again o'er the earth shall its glories be spread,
While my sons round thy car, the foremost in war
Rise to fame, by such heroes as Wellington led.'"

There are several pieces written as prologues or epilogues to plays acted either in Bombay or on board ship to while away the tedium of a long voyage. The old Bombay Theatre in those days was on the green on the spot now occupied by Messrs. Kemp's, and many plays were acted there by amateurs who, in Malcolm's words sought, for no reward but Beauty's favouring smile.

"A rich reward we claim
'Tis not substantial gold, nor fleeting fame ;
'Tis like the dewy morning's refreshing air,
It raises hope, and softens wild despair.
To us, if given, 'twill all our cares beguile.
The pay we ask is Beauty's favouring smile."

Malcolm was always known for his hilarity, which earned for him the endearing name of Boy Malcolm, and stuck to him to the very end of his career. This hilarity and joviality of disposition was abundantly displayed on his last voyage to Bombay on board the good ship, Neptune, when he came here in 1827 to assume the Governorship. We have in the volume some prologues and epilogues which were written for plays acted on the "Neptune" by the passengers and his staff, among whom was yonng Henry Rawlinson, then just beginning his distinguished career as Diplomatist and Orientalist, which ended only ten years ago.

Though the book is printed as stated, on the title page, in 1829, there is just at the very end a prologue to a comedy performed at Poona in July 1830, which was a few months before he finally quited Bombay and its Governorship in December, never to return, but to die in his native country three years later. In this prologue Malcolm, humorously, but truly, forecasts in 1830 the future progress of India, which shall be our last quotation from his very interesting book :

"Peace is made and now all wits are bent
How to be rich and learned, good and content :
This to effect, by way of preparation,
All men and women must have education ;
How much and what they are not of accord,
But knowledge, spread of knowledge, is the word.
* * * *
Say then, shall we ripened by India's sun
In such a glorious cause be e'er outdone ?
Forbid it Swamee, Kristna, Gunnes, all the gods,
That e'er were shap'd from metal, wood, or clods !
Already view the sun of service beam,
Our roads macadamized, at sea we steam ;
On Ganga's banks new cotton mills are seen,
And sugar works are rising at Bassein ;
At Mahim, chickens without hens are hatch'd,
And Poona silk is no where to be match'd ;
Our Jails, Panopticans, our Rogues learn trades ;
And now in Offices we rise by grades.
We too have had our wars and Revolutions,
Those o'er, we have our schools and Institutions,
Where natives if they choose may early learn
Daylight from darkness clearly to discern,
Where sons of soldiers, peasants, Hindoo Peers
Are train'd for doctors, judges, engineers.

K.

UNDERGROUND SURPRISES.

UNDERGROUND discoveries seem to have a singular fascination for the popular imagination. A few days ago it was an underground tunnel which was going to have a wonderful bearing on the "Druce mystery" ; but the tunnel turned out to be merely a commonplace coal-cellar. Some weeks ago, in the course of the work of demolishing some old houses in Craig's-court, Whitehall, a real subterranean passage was discovered running north and south for a distance of some thirty feet, and obliging journalists forthwith, supplied a romantic tradition that such a passage had once existed between Craig's-court and Whitehall Palace, and that Nell Gwynne had resided at 2, Craig's-court. Considering the freedom and openness of Charles II.'s comings and goings, as recorded in the pages of the observant Pepys and elsewhere, the necessity for secret ways does not seem to have been urgent.

But romance and underground passages cannot be separated. Tradition, of course, is not to be despised. There can be no doubt that tradition does sometimes—perhaps, often—preserve memories, in distorted forms it may be, which might otherwise have been utterly lost. A few weeks earlier than the Craig's-court discovery, an Irish labourer, digging in County Roscommon, came upon a cavern with arched roof, from which a narrow, winding passage led to an old castle about a quarter-of-a-mile away. There were inscriptions on the walls of the passage, and at one point a number of skeletons and bones, together with remains of ancient armour and weapons, were found. The local legend was that, long centuries ago, the remnant of one of the most powerful of the Connaught septs or clans, being defeated in open battle, took refuge in the underground passage. Their pursuers closed it at both ends, and left the warriors to perish miserably in their retreat. The discovery of the bones and metal seems to show that the legend had a solid basis in fact. There are few old castles, indeed, which are without legends of subterranean passages. Near the end of May last, workmen engaged in sinking the foundations of a new railway bridge across the Foyle, in County Donegal, came upon a wall which was believed to be a portion of a castle of the O'Donnells of Donegal. The discovery caused considerable excitement locally, because, according to an Ulster paper, there is a tradition that beneath the river at this spot there ran a subterranean passage which was used in the fighting days of old by the O'Donnells, when attacking their enemies, the O'Neils of Tyrone. The prosaic work of bridge-building is going on, but no further underground discoveries, unfortunately, have been made.

An underground surprise of another kind was experienced in the City about two months ago. At the back of the ancient city church of St. Bartholomew the Great stands a cottage with a little front garden, one of those quaint survivals of the London of an earlier day, of which a few are still to be found hidden away in nooks and corners of the present-day city. The inhabitant of the cottage was at work, like a village labourer, in his front garden, in the heart of the City, when the ground suddenly gave way, and he found himself up to his middle in the earth. A little exploration discovered that under the garden was a brick vault, which no doubt had some connection with the ancient church. It is not every cottager who can enjoy the experience of digging right through his garden into vacancy, but something similar happened to a farmer in far away Orkney much about the same date. The good man, in the course of fencing operations, was digging a hole for a straining-post, when suddenly, to his great surprise, his spade fell from his hands, and disappeared underground. His curiosity aroused, the farmer set vigorously to work at excavating a few feet away. Breaking through rough masonry, he had soon effected an entrance into a subterranean chamber of peculiar construction. It was about nineteen feet long by ten feet wide at its broadest part, but the shape was of an irregular oval. The chamber was only about two-and-a-half feet high, and the roof was formed of flagstones supported upon nine stones, apparently water-worn, which served as pillars. The only contents discovered were fragments of bones and horns, oyster and whelk shells, and a few bits of pottery. Apparently the place into which the farmer's spade so suddenly dropped, had been part of one of those prehistoric dwellings known in the North of Scotland as "brochs."

Systematic excavations on historical sites, or on sites which are known to be rich in prehistoric remains, naturally lead to many interesting and surprising discoveries ; but it is the unexpectedness of the chance discoveries of the spade which most touches the imagination. In April last, for instance, to take an example of quite another kind, there was unearthed at a depth of 60 feet, in one of the Yaxley brickyards near Peterborough, the fossilized body of an enormous prehistoric reptile, a great crocodile-like creature, 12 feet long, with a "vertebral appendage" more than 3 feet in length, which apparently had been provided, not with feet, but with flappers, for hundreds of little bones which had formed the frame work of flappers were collected. And only a few weeks ago some mammoth remains were dug up in the course of the work of extension in connection with the British Museum buildings. Remains of crocodile and mammoth, like those of the rhinoceros, brought to light in Fleet-street a while ago, take us back a long, long way in the history of the world—to a time when sub-tropical vegetation flourished in Britain, and the coming of the Romans was still in the very dim and distant future. Everywhere the crust of the earth is a hiding-place for relics of the past, and the wielder of the spade never knows when he may not come upon some underground surprise, and find himself suddenly in the presence of the dim and mysterious past.

An old Rangoon resident received a letter by last Mail from Ladysmith, Natal, asking for information regarding the Southern Shan States as a possible field for British settlers. The writer said that what with excessive heat and cold, drought, hailstorms, pestilence, native risings and other causes, Natal at present was a good country to get out of. However well the highlands of the Southern Shan States might suit Europeans or Eurasians already settled in the country, says the *Rangoon Gazette*, it would be a mistake for any European with a family to move there from Natal. Land seems unobtainable in the Southern Shan States, so there would be a difficulty at the outset. There are as yet no schools where a European could give his children an education. Perhaps when the railway is made it will be possible to get land for agriculture or farming. Nearly every description of produce grows there, but at present there is no market to which to send it. Until there are fairly liberal land laws and a railway, though they may be interesting to travellers, the Shan States seem to be no place for British settlers.

"REPRIEVED TOO LATE."

SENTENCE CONSIDERED JUST.

Further Comments by Mr. Morley.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 15.

In reply to a request for further details of Mr. Morley's speech regarding the Sylhet execution, Reuter, London, wires :—

"Mr. Morley said that the incredulity with which he received the first question concerning, Sylhet was justified in some particulars. Mr. Morley recounted, minutely, the whole case, explaining that the Local Government admit that mistakes were made in overlooking the fact that the 20th of May was Sunday, with the possibility of delay. The action of the Lieutenant-Governor was strictly in accordance with the regulations, touching petitions of criminals. It was, however, his (Mr. Morley's) opinion that it was to be expected that the Local Government would take care that the object of forwarding the petition was not made futile by taking no steps to suspend the execution.

"The Government of India have no doubt that the conviction and sentence were entirely just." Mr. Morley concluded his remarks as already wired.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN SETTLEMENT.

Transvaal Must Be Kept.

ORANGIA PRACTICALLY RETROCEDED.

Sir James Fitzpatrick and two other British delegates arrived in the same steamer with Sir West Ridegway. They have come to submit the British case to Lord Elgin.

Sir James, in an interview, said that Orangia was practically retroceded to the Boers, but the Transvaal was the key to the position in South Africa and the question is, who is going to hold it?

THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

Anarchy in Veronezh.

THE DUMA ADOPTS RELIEF MEASURES.

Latest advices from Russia state that drunken peasants are terribly devastating the Province of Veronezh, burning chateaux, killing cattle, and destroying crops. The landowners are fleeing. The Council of the Empire has rejected the Government's famine relief measures and adopted instead the Duma's Bill providing fifteen million roubles for immediate relief.

A GENERAL SHOT DEAD.

MISTAKEN FOR GENERAL TREPOFF.

LONDON, JULY 16.

General Kuzloff was shot dead to-day while walking in the Park at Peterhof having been mistaken for General Trepoff.

The assassin who was arrested confesses to a revolutionary recrudescence.

A strike has begun at Baku. The town is completely terrorised and the police refuse duty.

THE RISING IN YEMEN.

Seventeen Thousand Recruits Enrolled.

LONDON, JULY 16.

A telegram from Constantinople states that seventeen thousand recruits have been called up to join the colours for service in Yemen.

ATTACK ON A STEAMER BY PIRATES.

A Missionary Killed.

Chinese pirates have attacked the British steamer "Sainam" near Wuchau, and killed the Reverend Mr. MacDonald, and wounded the Captain and Chief Engineer.

The pirates escaped in their junks.

THE NATAL WAR.

Operations Temporarily Suspended.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The operations in Natal are practically suspended in order to give the natives an opportunity of surrendering.

JAPANESE ARMAMENTS.

Further Increase Contemplated.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Tokio Correspondent says that, besides the warships already building, Japan contemplates building more battleships and cruisers.

DEATH OF MR. ALFRED BEIT.

A South African Millionaire.

The death is announced of Mr. Alfred Beit, the South African Financier and Millionaire.

[Mr. Alfred Beit, the great financier and millionaires, and Life Governor of the De Beers Consolidated Mines, whose death is reported, was born at Hamburg in 1853 and was unmarried. He went to South Africa when young; became diamond merchant at Kimberley, 1875-88; partner in the firm of Messrs. Wernher, Beit and Co. He was a director of the Rand Mines, Rhodesia Railways Bechuanaland Railway Trust, Beira Railway Company, and Consolidated Exploring Syndicate. He gave evidence before the Jameson Commission.]

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 15.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Himalaya, with the English mails of the 6th instant, left here for Bombay at 1 p.m. to-day.

H. M. S. "SEALARK".

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JULY 16.

H. M. S. Sealark returned to Colombo on Saturday after a six weeks' survey of the Trincomally harbour. *En route* she examined the spot where the steamer Monkseaton which is now repaired and awaiting orders touched on June 28th coal being short. The "Sealark" came partly under sail severely buffeted by the south-west squalls, the jibboom being carried away.

DEVELOPING COORG.

Enthusiastic Support of the Motor Service.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 16.

Mr. Oakley and Hajee Ismail Sait have carried out their expedition to Coorg, with reference to the possibility of establishing a Motor Service for goods and passengers. They arrived at Mercara on the evening of the fourteenth, after an eighty miles motor run, to find the Commissioner had arranged a meeting in the Durbar Hall for next day, particularly in connection with the orange fruit industries. At present, owing to inability to reach a market rapidly, these are neglected and undeveloped and whole crops are being allowed to fall and rot. The prospects for the Motor Service are considered promising, but no definite estimate or plan can be framed yet. The visitors explained that it was largely due to the keen interest taken by the City Commissioner that they were there. Representations had been made to Mr. Fraser, and from personal observation, he had told them that he considered Coorg only required better means of communication with the outer world to develop its resources, and that even at present, it would be worth their while, as business men, to investigate the possibility of running a motor service, from that district, successfully and profitably. A rough estimate was submitted to the meeting and a lengthy discussion took place, dealing with the rates for passengers, and parcels, and traffic returns. The Commissioner gave his support to some very interesting and promising figures. The visitors proceeded to Pollibetta, in South Coorg, the centre of orange cultivation, and discussed matters with several planters whom they met. The development of orange-growing depends largely on the improvement of transport facilities and the matter affects not only Mysore and Madras, but also the Bombay Presidency, all these places drawing their supplies of oranges from Coorg, even under the present primitive conditions. The Railway Authorities, like the Government Officials, are keenly interested in the solution of a very attractive problem.

THE BURMA TELEGRAPH ROUTE.

Necessity of a Cable.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 16.

The telegraph wires to Burma through Assam have been interrupted for the last two days, a big span across the Brahmaputra near Gauthati, having broken.

The Superintendent has gone down from Shillong to see the extent of the damage. Fortunately, the alternative wires, *via* Arakan, are working satisfactorily. The position will never be really satisfactory until Burma is connected with India by a sea cable to Rangoon. The cause of the span across the river giving way was the exceptional floods, which made the telegraph posts fall. Nothing can be done in the way of restoration till the flood subsides, but bank offices, on both sides of the river, have been opened. The traffic at present is not heavy.

THE KALKA-SIMLA RAILWAY.

Further Danger Possible.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 16.

The Kalka-Simla Railway is now running through trains without interruption, but they are going cautiously past the place where the slip happened. If there are any further bursts of heavy rain during the monsoon months, the Kalka-Simla line will, almost certainly, be blocked again.

RAILWAYS IN THE SOUTH.

Agenda of the Railway Board.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 16.

The Railway Board will hold a Conference here on the eighteenth instant. The Dewan and Chief Engineer will be present. The subjects to be discussed are probably the Nanjangud-Erode, Arsikerre-Mangalore and the Dodbeli-Kolar Gold Fields projects. The last is expected to be disposed of finally.

THE BURMA MINES COMPANY.

Reconstruction Asked For.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 16.

At the recent meeting of the Burma Mines Development and Agency Company, it was resolved to institute measures to have the Company reconstructed with the registered office in Rangoon instead of in London, thereby reducing the expenditure and concentrating efforts upon the Company's interest in the Chindwin Coal Mine. A general meeting of shareholders is to be held in connection with this matter. The proceedings have been held *in camera*.

MAGISTRATE IN THE DOCK.

Sequel to a Bet.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 16.

The Criminal Sessions begin to-morrow before Mr. Justice Hartnoll. A Burman Honorary Magistrate is being prosecuted for criminal misappropriation in respect of betting stakes deposited with him.

ACTING APPOINTMENT PAY.

New Regulation Made.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 16.

Information has been received that the Secretary of State has decided to abolish, altogether, Article 99, of the Civil Service Regulations, which deals with the emoluments of an officer appointed to officiate in a higher appointment during a privilege leave vacancy. In future an officer will receive acting allowances for the whole period, including the first 30 days of a privilege leave acting appointment.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF GWALIOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GWALIOR, JULY 15.

H. H. The Mharaja of Gwalior left here to-day on a visit to the Viceroy.

RIFLE THEFTS IN MYSORE.

Culprit Captured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 16.

Three Lee Metford Carbines, stolen, about a fortnight ago, from the Imperial Service Lancers Armoury, have been recovered by the Police, who found them in a village, in the possession of a syce, formerly employed by the Lancers. The man has been arrested.

ELECTION TROUBLES IN PONDICHERRY.

M. Lemaire's Election Confirmed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 16.

A special cablegram has been received in Pondicherry from the French Colonial Minister announcing that the Comite Deche Enquite has confirmed the election of Monsieur Lemaire as Deputy representing French possessions in India, thus avoiding troubles of another election. The Opposition are very much upset at this. Vague rumours of trouble are in the air and it was expected that a demonstration would be made at the Fete National which was to have been celebrated yesterday.

A SOLDIER CHEATING A CYCLE DEALER.

Sentenced to Three Months.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 16.

Gunner E. Edwards of the 18th Field Battery stationed at Ferozepur who was brought down to Poona on Friday last on a warrant, was charged of cheating a cycle dealer from whom he obtained a machine on hire for four hours, but the same evening disposed of it in the Kirkee bazaar to a Mahomedan Boree for Rs. 60, and a watch. The cycle dealer made a complaint on 12th May when the police found the cycle sold in the bazaar and a process against the accused was obtained. The accused was in the hospital at Ferozepure unfit to be brought down till Friday last. The case concluded against Edwards this morning who confessed to have pleaded guilty and to have been sentenced to two months' imprisonment at a Court Martial for theft, and was on this charge sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

POONA KIDNAPPING CASE.

Appeal Dismissed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 16.

The Sessions Judge disposed of the appeal by the Hospital Assistant Vasudev Barsode who was convictedon 28th March by the City Magistrate to nine months' rigorous and a fine of Rs. 100 on a charge of kidnapping a young Brahmin girl with whom he absconded to Gwalior. This was a sequel to the chloroform case in which the accused with the girl Yamuna was separately sentenced with administering chloroform to Baln Maharrao, the husband of the girl.

The defence contended that the girl was taken away with the consent of the husband, who on a previous occasion had suggested the accused Hospital Assistant should accompany her. The Judge held it was impossible to be believed that Yamuna's husband could have entrusted his young wife to the care of the man whom he objected visiting his house. Continuing the Judge said that the Hospital Assistant sent the girl a bottle of chloroform to drug the husband which the girl did, and left her husband in such a manner that he lost all control over his wife. It was also admitted in the girl's letter to the accused that she could not leave the house unless the accused took her. The Judge concurring with the finding and sentence of the Lower Court, confirmed the conviction and dismissed the appeal.

BISHOP OF MADRAS GOES TO SECUNDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 16.

The Bishop of Madras left this midday for Secunderabad.

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS IN MYSORE.

A Conference to be Held.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 16.

Dr. Bourne, Director of Public Instruction, Madras, is expected here on Thursday. He will probably consult with Mr. Stone who is now here on inspection duty in regard to the working of the four European schools at Bangalore under the New Education Code. The British Resident has already asked the Head Masters of these schools for their opinions and it is probable a Conference will be held to consider the various educational matters.

CHINESE VISITORS AT SIMLA.

Reconstruction Asked For.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 16.

The weather during the past week has been almost uninterruptedly fine, but the clouds have hung about, and we are daily expecting a further fall of rain. Our Chinese visitors, who, with Mr. Henderson, have been residing out at Mashobra at Mr. Pelitti's Villa, found residence there too dull for words during the heavy rain of last week and have removed into the Grand Hotel. Their proposed journey into Tibet *via* Gartok having been negatived, they seem disinclined to make any other move, and will probably remain here till the time comes to move back to Calcutta.

MILITARY STATIONS IN BURMA.

G. O. C. Goes on Inspection.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 16.

The General Commanding in Burma is at present making a tour of inspection of the Military Stations in Upper Burma.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF COLONEL SAUNDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 16.

Colonel William Egerton Saunders, formerly P. M. O., 6th Poona Division and now P. M. O., Meerut, 7th Division, came to Poona from Naini Tal, *via* Bombay, on Friday last, and is lying most dangerously ill in the Poona Hotel.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 16.

Lieutenant Slingsby, 10th Grenadiers, is transferred to the 56th Infantry.

Major Nickalls, 17th Lancers, is granted leave to England, on urgent private affairs.

Exchanges have been sanctioned between Lieutenants Waddell-Dudley, R Battery, R. H. A., and Omerod, K Battery, R. H. A., and between Major Peel, 7th Battery, and Major Allen, 60th Battery, R. F. A.

Major McWhinnie, Royal Irish Rifles, will be placed on retired pay on the 22nd of September next on attaining the age limit.

Lieutenant G. A. Clark, Royal Scots Fusiliers, has been permitted to resign his Commission.

SALE OF THE "ENGLISMAN."

Joint Stock Company Formed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 16.

At the High Court, to day before Mr. Justice Sale, an application was made of behalf Mrs. Annie Roe Saunders, widow of the late Mr. James O'Brien Saunders and other Co-owners of the *Englishman* newspaper for carrying into effect an agreement for sale of the business of *Englishman* and its conversion into a Company because it is said the situation had become very difficult and nobody knew who was responsible for the liabilties. It was agreed by all parties interested that the *Englishman* should be converted into a joint stock concern and an additional capital of Rs. 45,000 should be brought into it. It was agreed that capital should be Rs. 2,25,000 divided into 450 six per cent. preference shares of Rs. 100 each, and 1,800 ordinary shares of Rs, 100 each; that an agreement should be entered into for the sale of the business to a new Company; that consideration for the sale should be Rs. 1,80.000 and the undertaking by the Company of all liabilities of the *Englishman* as from 1st January 1906. His Lordship after hearing counsel made the order asked for.

CALCUTTA CREMATORIUM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 16.

The Calcutta crematorium charges have, for the present, been fixed at Rs. 32 which includes an urn for the ashes of the deceased. The Chairman, Calcutta Corporation, has the power to reduce this fee, if circumstances of any case render it neeessary.

FIVE REASONS FOR CHURCH GOING.

Hindu Missionary Compares Religions.

THE STRENGTH OF HINDUISM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 16.

Swami Abhedananda, of the Ramakrishna Mission, lately returned from America, arrived in Madras yesterday morning from Cuddalore and was received on the platform by some of the leading citizens of Madras. Having been introduced to those present, he was garlanded by Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu, C.I.E., amidst a chorus of "Bande Mataram" cries. A procession was then formed along a route, on which a number of triumphal arches had been put up, while large crowds collected everywhere to catch a glimpse of the famous Swami and friend and disciple of Swami Vivekananda.

Yesterday evening a very largely attended public meeting was held behind the Victoria Public Hall. The chair was taken by Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu. Rai Bahadur M. Raogachariar on behalf of the public of Madras, presented the Swami with an address enclosed in a silver casket.

Swami Abhedananda, who was received with thunderous applause, thanked those present for their kind reception and also for the reference, in the address, to the late Swami Vivekananda's work. He compared the Hindu religion with the other religions of the world and said, whereas Hinduism taught that to manifest divinity in all the actions of daily life was true religion, Christianity and other religions, insisted on people believing certain set dogmas which failed to lay stress on conduct. In European and American countries the people donned religious garb only on a particular day of the week and went to a place of worship for various purposes; For instance, he said, doctors went to church on Sundays to secure patients, lawyers to get clients, maids to find husbands, bachelors to select wives, and people in general to keep up appearances. In India, the people lived on religion, ate religion, slept religion, and walked religion.

THE HON. MR. G. S. FORBES.

Appointed Member of Madras Council.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 16.

The warrant for the appointment of the Hon. Mr. G. S. Forbes as Member of Council has been received.

The following permanent appointments are made in consequence :—

The Hon'ble Mr. Hammick is confirmed as Chief Secretary.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. N. Atkinson is appointed Revenue Seretary, but to continue in the Board of Revenue.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Weir to be Third Member of the Board *vice* Mr. Atkinson. The Hon'ble Mr. Castle-Stuart Stuart, Fourth Member. Mr. Rajagopalchari to be Collector. Mr. A. R. Cumming Sub-Collector. Mr. Loftus Tottenham, Secretary of the Board.

A SAD CASE OF AN INSOLVENT.

Loses his Estates and Appointment.

A very sad case come before Mr. Justice Boddam, in the Madras High Court, to-day. The Insolvent Schedule showed Ebenezer Solomon Davids owed Rs. 3,088-12-0 to a only creditor. This insolvent's father died leaving six sons and two coffee estates worth about Rs. 19,000. The Insolvent and brothers being in need of money obtained a loan from one Meenakshee of Rs. 1,000 upon the mortgage of the estates. Some of the brothers had since died. Others have gone away and not been heard of. The insolvent was till lately employed as Station Master, on the Madras Railway. The creditor sued him and having obtained a decree for the amount the coffee estates were put up for auction and purchased by the creditor himself for Rs. 1,300. The creditor Meenakshee since died. The claim now is for about Rs. 4,000, and costs and interest. The insolvent's salary then was attached by the children of the deceased creditor. Two attachments having been obtained by this creditor, the insolvent was under the rules of the Railway Company dismissed from service.

Mr. D. Chamier appeared for the insolvent and submitted that the rule which laid down that the Court should not take action in the case of an insolvent having one creditor did not apply to the case which was really a sad one. The insolvent had lost his father's estates valued Rs. 19,000, and is now left without a situation. His lordship granted the insolvent free discharge.

A MUNSIFF AVOIDING INCOME TAX.

Acquitted of the Charge.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 16.

In the case of Tanjore P. Audinarayana Iyah first grade District Munsiff of Vizagapatam, who is now under suspension and is prosecuted at the instance of the Government on a charge of supplying false information to the Tahsildar of Shiyali in regard to his assessable income during the year 1901 when he acted as District Munsiff of Shiyali, the accused was acquitted.

Other telegrams will be found on page 6.

DEATH OF COLONEL BOYD.

A Victim of Cholera.

We deeply regret to have to record the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Walker Butler Boyd, I.M.S., F.R.C.S.I, who succumbed suddenly to an attack of cholera in his room, at the Yacht Club Chambers, Apollo Bunder, at an early hour yesterday morning. Colonel Boyd was apparently in excellent health as recently as Saturday evening, although he complained a slight internal pain, but he treated it with nonchalance, not believing that he was ill. He remained in the Chambers to dine on Saturday evening, and on Sunday, became seriously ill and medical advice was at once sought. Colonel Boyd lingered in much pain till yesterday morning, when he passed away in the presence of his son. Mrs. Boyd is at Home, where she had gone to prepare for the retirement of her husband from India—an event which would shortly have taken place. Colonel Boyd had many friends in India, especially in Bombay, where he was much liked for his good nature and geniality. Major Meyer and Capt. King and Major Hojel who were called to the deceased at the last moment were summoned too late to be of any assistance. Always kind, considerate, and courteous to all who came in contact with him, the late Colonel was a general favourite in Bombay Society. In this City he acted at different times as Presidency Surgeon, Ophthalmic Surgeon and Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine, Obstetric Physician and Professor of Midwifery at the Grant Medical College, Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba, Surgeon of the Goculdas Tejpal Hosptial, and as Senior Physician at St. George's Hospital. Dr. Boyd was as popular a Civil Surgeon at Rajkot as he had been in Bombay, and had just sent in his papers and retired on a pension. He was about to proceed Home but, by an inscrutable decree of Providence, a very useful life has been cut off.

Lieutenant-Colonel Boyd was born on August 2nd, 1850. He was therefore a fortnight short of fifty-six years of age. He joined the service on March 31st, 1867, and first acted as a Civil Surgeon in Sholapur, and later on was attached to the Jail at Satara. He was Home on sick leave for fifteen months between 1883 and 1885. On the 5th May, 1886, he was appointed Presidency Surgeon, 1st District, and Ophthalmic Surgeon and Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy at the Grant Medical College. For a month or so in 1886 he performed the duties of Presidency Surgeon, 3rd District, with attached duties, in addition to his own. In 1887 he became Assistant to the Civil Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon of the David Sassoon Hospital, but his then substantive appointment was Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of the Jail at Poona. Right down to the 1st of June, 1890 Colonel Boyd continued to superintend the Jails at Dhulia, Thana, and Bombay; but during that time he had officiated in various important spheres, first as 3rd Physician and Registrar in the Sir J. J. Hospital, Professor of Pathology and Curator of the Grant Medical College Pathological Museum, Surgeon of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba. From the 1st July 1891 he was on furlough for a few months, and on his return to duty he went again to Colaba, and on February 25, 1893, became Presidency Surgeon, 2nd District, and Marine Surgeon, and Medical Charge, Elphinstone College. On June 2,1894, Colonel Boyd became Additional Physician at St. George's Hospital and on 31st March, 1896 he attained the rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel. On April 1, 1898, he became Senior Physician at St. George's Hospital, a post he continued to hold until a couple of years ago, when, owing to an unfortunate incident, Colonel Boyd terminated his career at the Hospital, much to the regret of everybody connected with the Institution. His period for retirement from the service was then nearly reached, but during the few months left to him in India the Colonel went to Kathiawar as Agency Surgeon, and on leaving Rajkote received an enthusiastic send-off by a large number of European and Native gentlemen. Having put in nearly thirty years in the service, and won the admiration of almost all with whom he had come in contact during that time, Colonel Boyd had come down to spend a few days in Bombay preparatory to leaving India for good and with the particular object of meeting a son-in-law whom he had never seen. Now, when just upon the threshhold of a new era of peaceful retirement at Home, he has been cut off in a manner so sudden that the pathos of it has shocked and grieved all who knew him. The late officer's family will have the sincerest sympathy of everyone in Bombay.

The late officer was a well-known Bombay Clubman, and a familiar figure at the Yacht Club throughout the last three decades. He belonged to the Club when yachting was its original object and was concerned with its inception, and with his pretty Yacht the "Stella" he won several trophies. For some years he was Commodore of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, and his guidance and advice was always freely offered to other devotees of the sport who were in search of "points."

THE FUNERAL.

The obsequies of the late Officer took place at Sewri Cemetery yesterday afternoon, the ceremony being Semi-Military in character a fact which showed how greatly regarded the deceased was, as retired officers have no official right to military honours. The body had been conveyed during the morning from the Yacht Club Chambers to the St. George's Hospital, from which the cortege left for the Cemetery at five o'clock. It rained nearly all the time, and a heavy downpour occurred while the coffin was being lowered. The weather was truly in harmony with the event, for everyone felt the sadness of the moment. The trees wept copiously, and a mournful breeze shivered the all pervading foliage of the Sewri "Gods Acre," while Father Falk at the graveside dwelt upon the life and death of the Officer whose mortal remains had just been returned to Mother-Earth. The chief mourner, the late Colonel's son, bore up under the strain as well as one could expect under so sad and tragic a parting. Near him stood Colonel Crimmin V. C., an old Colleague, and amongst the bare headed group who stood silently beneath the dripping trees were Colonel Street, Brigadier-General Greenfield and members of his staff, Major Baines and Brigade Staff, Captain King of St George's. Hospital, Dr. F. F. L. Penno, Captain Winter, R. A. M. C., Major Meyer and Major Hojel I. M. S., Sister Rehmy, representing the nurses of the J. J. Hospital, Miss Mill, representing the nurses of St. George's Hospital, Lt.-Col. Barry, Lt.-Col. Quicke, Major Herbert, Major Jackson, Major Swinton, Capt. Cobb, Capt. Dickinson, Capt. Tucker, Capt. Novis, Capt. Keys, Capt. Potts, Mr. Hewett, Mr. Piper, Mr. Sharp, Mr. E. Faulkener, Mr. Laug, Mr. Bicknell and Mr. P. R. Wilson. Mr. de Sthone, Mr. Reddie, Mr. Cleary, Miss Rae, Miss O'Connor, Assistant Surgeons King, Fernandez, Scott, and Netscher, Dr. Britto and Mr. Nusserwanji. Colonel Dimmock was unavoidably absent, he being at present with the Governor at Ganeshkind. The coffin was hidden beneath the Union Jack and the many wreathes sent by old friends, many of whom came from the Yacht and Byculla Clubs, where the Colonel's memory will long be green.

Gone from amongst us, with his work well done:
Declining years of ease on earth denied,
Who would have thought his race below was run?
Hearty and hale summoned across the tide

Which bars us now from loved ones gone before.
But when we cross we leave some loved behind
And human sympathy can do no more
Than press the lofty faith that moves mankind.

Faith in that Heaven where loved ones meet again,
Trust in that clime serene where partings cease,
Hope that will yet unlink the severing chain
And bring us all, at last, to perfect peace.

N

THE TUNGABADRA PROJECT.

Additional Allotment Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 86.

The Government of India has sanctioned an additional allotment of Rs. 29,000 required during the current year in connection with the revisio the Tungabhadra project.

THE FAR EAST.

HIGH EXCHANGE AND TRADE DEPRESSION.

Japanese Prisoners at Vladivostock.

MILITARY ACTIVITY IN CHINA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHANGHAI, JUNE 22.

The majority of the foreign residents in China rejoice when exchange rises, and especially do those whose salaries are paid in silver, seeing that the tael now produces three shillings instead of the two shillings and a little over of four years ago. One may doubt, however, whether, on the whole, trade did not flourish better under a regime of low silver values than it does at the present time, and that quite apart from any of the extraneous causes, which are causing a temporary depression. The great need of cities like Shanghai, the financial centre for the foreign trade of China, is capital, and high exchange inevitably drains capital away. Those who have loose funds here will avail themselves of the opportunity to remit them home, either with a view to investment there, or to provide for their families, or simply with the hope of getting it back with profit when silver falls again, as fall it most certainly must, sooner or later. In the meantime the drain of capital creates a scarcity of silver currency and makes business, especially in the stock markets, dull. The rate of interest rules high and capitalists and small investors who would otherwise put their money into local stock are shy of doing so, when there is a chance of the present gold values declining.

At the present time everyone knows that the Shanghai trade in piece goods, which are the principal articles of import, is almost stagnant. Wharves and warehouses are groaning under huge stocks and the loss to importers in interest alone must be very serious and will tell heavily on the prospects of the port at the end of the year. Not only do the Chinese hesitate to buy; the Chinese dealer who imported goods last year is confronted now with fresh imports sent forward at a higher, and consequently more favourable, exchange. In the end trade with backward countries has always to regard, as its main factor, the facile production and placing on the market of the produce grown in the country itself, with the sale of which it is alone possible for most of the people, who in such countries are poor, to pay for the luxury of foreign imports. Hence when exchange is low one sees export trade flourishing, much larger quantities of what used to be called "muck and truck" going forward, more ample freights provided for the shipping, and, above all, more money put into the pockets of the farming class, who form the bulk of the native population. There are many articles produced in China which can only go forward at low exchange, if they are to compete with the better quality of similar products from foreign countries; most articles, for instance, as wool, hides, straw braid, and many others which occur readily to the mind, and whose production has increased from nothing at all to a very considerable amount in quite recent years. No one objects to the enhanced value of silver *per se*. It is the ever present threat of a sudden fall that paralyses business and which often reduces legitimate trade, so called, to pure gambling in exchange. What, everyone wants, is a stable exchange and this, if there were but unanimity among the European Powers, represented in China, might long since have been fixed. We could have insisted upon the Chinese putting an end to the present condition of chaos in their finance, in the same way that the Japanese, a nation without one-tenth of the resources of China, were able to reform their currency with comparatively no disturbance. It may be the day is not far distant when the *pia desideria* of the famous Mackay Treaty of 1902 will commence to materialise into substantive results; of which one of the first should be a reform of the currency. This, coupled with a gold standard, can alone relieve the trade of China of its present serious handicap—a measure of value constantly fluctuating.

JAPANESE PRISONERS IN VLADIVOSTOCK.

A very pitiful letter is published by the "Asahi Shimbun." It comes from one Hayashi Yeshio, who is now lying in jail at Vladivostock and it was sent by him to a firm in Moji, the firm on whose behalf he proceeded originally to the north. He says that he was arrested on the 2nd of May on suspicion of being a spy and that he has been lying in jail ever since. Twice or thrice he has been called up and examined, his questioners constantly urging him to confess that he is a lieutenant or a captain in disguise, whereas he is little more than a shop-boy. There were eighteen others in prison with him, similarly charged, at the time of writing, but twelve of them have since been released. He describes the manœuvres resorted to to get his letter sent and he speaks in strong terms of the very harsh treatment given to him and his companions in misery. They have nothing but black bread and tea for sustenance; there are no medical attendants nor any comforts whatever for the sick; they are not furnished with any covering at night and the cold is still severe; and they have been robbed of nearly all their money and valuables. The writer had 117 yen on his person when he was arrested. This was taken from him, and after repeated applications to have it restored, he received 17 yen and was informed that this was the whole sum. Another prisoner had 390 yen. He took the precaution of obtaining a receipt for it, but when he subsequently demanded it the jailer replied that no money existed. The production of the receipt did not much mend matters; it merely elicited at explanation that the officer who had signed it was no longer in Vladivostock. Of course there can be no manner of excuse for such treatment of prisoners. It is a pity that Japanese sentiment should be thus outraged.

HONGKONG REVENUES.

At a meeting of the Legislative Council, H. E. the Governor made a statement which indicates that he apprehends a diminution in the Colony's revenue next year, and that therefore some important public works must be held in abeyance for the time. The income from the opium farm cannot be ascertained, inasmuch as the present agreement expires in 1907. There is a general impression abroad that there is a tendency among the Chinese to consume less opium than aforetime. Previous mention has been made to the chaotic condition of the subsidiary coinage of Hongkong, and there appears to be little hope that next year there will be added to the revenue dollars 120,000 from this source. In this year's estimates dollars 400,000 was expected from the sales of lands, but under the conditions now obtaining there is little prospect that the income will be so large, and certainly not so next year unless there be an unexpected improvement. In addition to these definite sums there can be little doubt that there is coming, a period of trade depression, which we must live through and cannot avoid. Thus with a shrivelled income there is little hope that there will be an unclaimed surplus to be devoted to extraordinary public works, which are not already in hand or which are not of a specially pressing importance. Yet the plans of His Excellency indicate that he does not intend to remain idle. Among the things mentioned there will be yet further improvements on the Kowloon side of the Colony, and specially of the important thoroughfares in Kowloon itself. Money is still to be devoted to the resumption of the insanitary portions of Hongkong, in order that the health of the city may, in the future be, at least not worse than it has been in the recent past. Much care and forethought will be needed, and whilst projects that are less imperative will be postponed for the time, it is hoped that the revenue will enable everything in hand to be carried forward yet a step further, and some things of very pressing importance to be initiated.

MILITARY ACTIVITY.

The 13th Brigade of the Peiyang Foreign-modelled force, hitherto garrisoning the City of Chenting, in Chihli Province, having received orders to place itself under the orders of General Liu-Ch'ing-yung, Commander-in-Chief of Kiangseh, left that city for Tsingkiang, Ku., on the Grand Canal, on the 13th inst. The Brigade which is very fine one, left Chenting by train, Shih., whence it will travel by boat by the Grand Canal to its destination—Tsingkiang. This force is intended to be the nucleus of an Army Corps which is being raised in Kiangseh, which is the recruiting ground for a third of the military forces of the Empire. On the application of H. E. Chang Chih-tung, Viceroy of the Hukuang provinces, who is Commander-in-Chief of the Navy and Military forces of those two province, the Hupeh foreign-modelled Brigade which was lent to the Peiyang Administration towards the end of 1904, to take the place of the usual garrison of North T'ungchou, has received orders from Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai to return to Wuchang, the headquarters of the Brigade. It will perhaps be remembered that the North Tungchou garrison was withdrawn at that time to proceed outside Shanhaikuan to reinforce the troops of General Ma Yuk'un, who were holding the western banks of the Liao river, in a futile effort to preserve Chinese neutral territory against the belligerents in the late war. Although it is given out that the Hupeh Brigade is wanted to perform its part in the Army manœuvres in Hunan next autumn, there, is on the other hand, a rumour that it is needed to be on hand in case of any attempted rising of the secret cties this summer.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

"Double Centurions."

"GLORIOUS UNCERTAINTY" OF CRICKET.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

A feature of the past week has been the scoring of two three-figure innings in the same match by Denton in the contest between Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire. Only fourteen years ago this was regarded as a most exceptional performance; but since then it has been accomplished by a great proportion of our first class cricketers—by a number of them more than once. W. G. Grace, of course, was the first to perform the feat in more recent years, and the fact that he stood alone in this respect for a nearly a quarter of a century suggests that the conditions have been made much easier than they were for the batsman. George Brann scored two hundreds in a match in 1892, and since that time the ranks of what are called "double centurions" have been recruited by R. E. Foster, C. B. Fry, A. E. Stoddart, Storer K. S. Ranjitsinhji, Tyldesley, A. C. MacLaren, Major Poore, W. L. Foster, G. L. Jessop, B. J. Bosanquet, H. B. Chinnery, C. P. McGahey, Darpenter, Shrewsbury, V. Trumper, P. A. Perrin, Arnold, A. O. Jones, Seymour, King, Hayward, Captain Greig, L. G. Wright, A. J. L. Hill, and Llewellyn, and now Denton. Amongst all these performances, perhaps Hayward's of playing a three-figure innings twice in two successive matches holds the first place. Whether these "double centuries", as they are called, are due to fine batting or whether they are the result of an improvement in the grounds is a matter for discussion, but the fact remains that at the present time it is almost an exceptional thing for a first class batsman not to have the record to his name. Singularly enough, Denton is the first Yorkshire man in the list.

One of the pleasantest features of the present season has been the recovery made by Nottinghamshire. Years ago the Midland county was a veritable nursery of cricket, and was so rich in capable players that it was able to send men to all parts of the country. In more recent years Nottinghamshire have not done so well, and at the close of last season they had to be content with the tenth position in the championship list. This year, however, they have been doing much better, and at the present time they have a record of five victories as against two defeats. This is highly creditable, especially in view of the fact that Wass, who at the outset promised to be the bowler of the season, sustained an injury which kept him out of the field for some time. He has recently returned to the county, but evidently is not yet himself, for he has had no success as a bowler. Fortunately for his county, however, J. Gunn is now in great form. In the first innings against Yorkshire last week he took eight wickets for 93 runs, and against Derbyshire this week seven wickets fell to him at a cost of 75 runs. Nottingham have always been a popular county amongst cricketers as a whole, and there will be general satisfaction at their recovery.

Cricket is indeed a curious game. Until yesterday Worcestershire had not won a single match in the County Championship competition, whereas Lancashire, in spite of one defeat, looked like making a close fight with Yorkshire and Surrey for first honours. The unexpected, however happened, for Worcestershire defeated Lancashire in a single innings. It is this "glorious uncertainty" which makes the charm of the game. The success of the Midland county was clearly due in a primary degree to Arnold, who, following up a number of other fine batting performances scored 126 runs. It is no secret, I believe, that before the "promotion" of Worcestershire Arnold contemplated qualifying for one of the first-class counties. His retention in his own county—due, I believe, to the influence of Mr. Foley has done as much as anything to bring Worcestershire to the front. Arnold is only 28 years of age, and he should have many years of first-class cricket in front of him. He is a splendid all-round cricketer, and at the moment is only second to Hayward in the batting averages.

The honours of Worcestershire's wonderful performance against Lancashire were nicely divided, though chief credit was undoubtedly shared by Bowley and Arnold. The steadiness of the former had much to do with laying the foundation of the big score. Going in first, Bowley was not dismissed until the total was 202, being third out after a stay extending over two hours and a half. On the whole, he played excellent cricket. The best partnership was that of Arnold and Cuffe, who were together for nearly two hours, and put on 130. When only 7, C

POONA'S NEW HOSPITAL.

Foundation Stone Laid.

A HANDSOME ROYAL MEMORIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 16.

H. E. Lord Lamington performed the interesting ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of Jacob Sassoon Hospital this evening before a large and fashionable gathering of ladies and gentlemen. It was rather wet this afternoon, but the rain held off at the time. Shortly before half past four people began to arrive. To receive them at the main entrance were established members of the David Sassoon Hospital Staff with Colonel Burke, I. M. S., at their head, and later Mr. Jacob Sassoon and Surgeon-General Greany. Six shamianas were erected. The Band of the 93rd Highlanders was in attendance. Lord Lamington came shortly after five and was received at the entrance by the Committee and conducted to the place. After taking his seat Colonel Burke, Civil Surgeon of the Hospital, rose and said :—

HISTORY OF THE HOSPITAL.

Colonel Burke, who gave the history of the hospital, said :—Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The Jacob Sassoon Hospital, the foundation stone of which Your Excellency will lay to-day, will be of great benefit to the Poona Public and I propose to give you a short history of the causes which have induced Mr. Jacob Sassoon to supply the funds to build it, and Government to sanction its construction. The foundation-stone of the David Sassoon Hospital was laid by His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere, Governor of Bombay, in the year 1863 and the Hospital was opened by Mr. Harte, the then Commissioner, in 1867. For the building of this fine Hospital Mr. David Sassoon (the grandfather of Mr. Jacob Sassoon) contributed the magnificent sum of Rs. 2,15,000 and Government contributed Rs. 97,060. It was built by Captain H. St. Clair Wilkins, R. E. Even in the present day the Hospital is one of the finest in India, and we can understand what must have been thought of it in the sixties, especially when we look at the Hospital which it replaced *viz.* the old Poona Civil Hospital—the present Lunatic Asylum. The David Sassoon Hospital was reflogred and vastly improved by Government two years ago, but it was felt that it was not enough for the needs of Poona and the District, and, at times, many patients had to be refused admission for want of accommodation, in spite of the fact that some patients were treated in out-houses called Chronic Wards which have rightly been condemned. Government was, therefore, pleased in September last to appoint a Committee, composed of the Commissioner, C. D., the Surgeon-General, the Sanitary Commissioner and the Civil Surgeon to enquire into the requirements of the Sassoon Hospital and the Medical School, Poona. Amongst the many improvements, connected with the Hospital and Medical School, which the Committee considered, were the improvements of the Chronic Wards and the provision of increased accommodation for Native patients. While this committee was sitting Mr. Jacob Sassoon expressed a wish to commemorate the then approaching visit of the Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales by some fitting memorial and when he heard of the needs of the Poona Hospital, which bears his grand-father's name, he at once decided that he could not do better than erect that Memorial in Poona. He therefore proposed to the Committee to build another and smaller hospital in the vicinity of the present Hospital which should be called the Jacob Sassoon Hospital. He stipulated that the Hospital should be a thoroughly up-to-date one and should contain at least 42 beds, 5 of which were to be reserved for Jews and 5 for Jewesses. He asked that Mr. Begg, Consulting Architect to Government should, in consultation with the Public Works Department, be requested to draw up the plans and estimates for the Hospital. The rough estimate of the cost of this Hospital was Rs. 1,50,000 and Mr. Jacob Sassoon most generously consented to contribute the whole of this. More detailed estimates, however, brought the cost up to Rs. 2,37,000 and Mr. Jacob Sassoon came forward with an additional offer of Rs. 40,000, on the condition that Mr. Begg's estimated plan was accepted, that Government contributed the balance of the cost required and that the work was undertaken as soon as practicable. When Mr. Jacob Sassoon's most generous offer was placed before the Committee, they naturally saw at once that if it was accepted the problem of providing increased accommodation for Native patients would be solved, for it would enable the whole of the present Hospital to be given up for the treatment of native patients, and would save Government the expense of constructing a new wing. The Committee, therefore, strongly urged Government in their report to accept Mr. Jacob Sassoon's munificent offer. This, in brief, is the history of the origin of the Jacob Sassoon Hospital. Poona may justly be proud of what it owes to the charity of the well-known and universally respected Sassoon family.

MR. JACOB SASSOON'S SPEECH.

Mr. Sassoon rising amidst loud applause said :—Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen.—I must thank you all very much for your presence here to-day at the ceremony of the laying of the Foundation Stone of the new Hospital. After the lucid report which has just been read by Colonel Burke, it is needless for me to repeat what is already mentioned therein. But I should like, with your permission, to show how the idea of having an entirely new Hospital originated. I happened on one occasion to pay a visit to the David Sassoon Hospital, and found it overcrowded with patients, and was told that owing to lack of accommodation, some had been refused admission. A Committee was then sitting discussing various improvements and extensions to the Hospital, and I suggested to Colonel Burke and Surgeon-General Greany that it would be more advisable to retain the present Hospital for Natives, and to build an entirely new one, complete and up-to-date, for Europeans with a certain number of beds for Jews. They and the Committee approved of the idea. As the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to India was then approaching, and knowing the deep interest the Royal Family has always taken in Hospitals, to commemorate the occasion of their visit, I approached Government with an offer to build an additional Hospital which I am glad to say was accepted. Before asking Your Excellency to lay the Foundation Stone I cannot refrain from adding what gratification it would have afforded us all to have seen Lady Lamington in our midst to-day, and I am sure I am echoing the sentiments of all present when I say it is our earnest prayer that she will have a speedy recovery to perfect health and be back again among us. I must here also thank Colonel Burke, Surgeon-General Greany, the Hon. Mr. Logan, the Hon. Mr. White, Mr. Begg and all who have assisted me in the various details connected with the affair. I am very grateful to Your Excellency for your great kindness in associating yourself with this movement, and for the honour Your Excellency has conferred on us by your presence here to-day and trust Your Excellency will accept this small souvenir which I have had prepared in memory of the occasion. I have now much pleasure in presenting this souvenir and in asking Your Excellency to lay the Foundation Stone.

THE LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION-STONE.

A handsome silver trowel was handed to His Excellency by Mr. Jacob Sassoon. Lord Lamington descended from the Dais accompanied by Messrs Lewis and Begg towards the foundation-stone. The stone was placed into the cavity with a copy of the *Deccan Herald* with various coins of the Realm and the clumps were lowered and His Excellency in a loud voice said, "I declare this stone to be well and truly laid," after having struck the stone three times with the mallet. The Band played a few bars of the "National Anthem." Returning to the dais His Excellency said :

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Mr. Jacob Sassoon, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I feel this is a very notable afternoon in the annals of Poona. I see before me a very great assembly of representatives of all classes and creeds and can only picture to myself it must have been some 43 years ago some such assembly gathered near this spot when my great predecessor, Sir Bartle Frere laid the foundation stone of the beautiful building opposite. Ladies and Gentlemen, I cannot help thinking of the verse which is in very old fashioned English, possibly rough and uncouth also, which has application and may be usefully applied to mankind in general. In quoting it I do not propose to apply it to any one present here except to myself :

"The devil was sick the devil a saint would be,
The devil grew well the devil a saint was he."

The verse contains a great truth illustrating the weakness of human character and one of the great lessons of life which taught by pain and repeated warnings in ordinary troubles and disappointments of life ; it may affect our character and disposition of the indoor individual who make up bodies. We often set these ordinary troubles of life which often lead to the softening of the nature of the sufferers and increase the sympathy of the people with the sufferers and, in sympathising with them, we often derive relaxation of our own troubles and find relief from them by sympathising with the world at large. Providence has ordained wisely that the experience of adversity should have its reward and we have the world in order to find relief, and it is pitiful to think that in the end one should have to come back to his native Poona. One might almost at least expect such a man to drop his hands and feel that he has been deserted by his God, but his cruel fate has already prompted him to take a larger view and led him to realise his duty towards the world and himself to find relief in ministering to the suffering world outside.

"As Colonel Burke has already alluded this is only one of the links in the chain of Mr. Jacob Sassoon's benefactions not only in Poona but in Bombay also. To the hospital founded by his grandfather Mr. David Sassoon and Mr. Elias Sassoon his father, he added a ward to it himself and now he came forward with a magnificent donation towards this hospital. I think that this example of one who has suffered much himself and done a great deal to alleviate the sufferings of others might find emulation in other directions engaging special work in Poona where there is good lot of quiet unobtrusive work being performed by ardent sympathisers with those in trouble and distress. I think that we all might do more by giving up some time in visiting hospitals or any sufferers that need help and aiding public institutions such as schools. Your presence gives encouragement to those who are leading perhaps monotonous lives and help them that help others. Nothing is too small in this direction for we are told that "even a cup of cold water has a reward." In his munificence Mr. Jacob Sassoon has made no difference between Jew and Gentile, although he is not a follower of our own doctrine. He has shown a liberality beyond praise for while, reserving a portion of the building for his own religionists, he has given a threefold share for those not of his persuasion.

"To go into the particulars as Colonel Burke says, than while the hospital will be exclusively for Christians and Jews it will give more room to others that the present hospital. And as the demand for accommodation has grown year by year the Government were not able to see their way to give any allotment to the enlargement of the hospital ; this has kindly been some by Mr. Sassoon.

"By his benefaction the scope of school teaching will greatly enlarge and it is hoped others will be found to come forward to improve the present Byramjee Jeejeebhoy School who is greatly in need of aid. If proper footing be given to a school of this kind Poona will eventually be in a position to grant licenses which Universities alone can give. Only someone must come forward with the necessary aid. Poona is now becoming or rapidly growing to a centre.

"Necessity must arise for new wards because with it pain and suffering are sure to come and I hope that those who find a temporary home to be treated in illness and those who are brought here through accidents may all find comfort and relief in the hospital.

"This new addition is intended to commemorate the visit to India of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. Allusion was made by Mr. Jacob Sassoon to their universal interest in hospitals. I assure you, ladies and gentlemen, it was a great disappointment to me that for want of time their Royal Highnesses were unable to pay even a flying visit to this ancient Mahratta Capital and to perform this interesting function which I have been permitted to do this afternoon. On behalf of the Bombay Government, I thank you Mr. Sassoon for your princely generosity and on behalf of myself I thank you for the honour you have done me as to ask me to be associated even in a most fleeting way with this noble deed, and I desire also to thank you for your handsome momento. There is one point in your speech which I should like to refer to thank you very heartily indeed for the kind words expressed in regard to Lady Lamington You have been good enough to say that you pray for her speedy recovery and return to India. I sincerely hope your prayers will be heard. As on behalf of all present here I can answer voicing their sentiments that we trust the afflictions fallen on Mr. and Mrs. Sassoon, if not removed, may yet be suffused by a joyous calm and that for many years their future will be soothed by the thought of the good act and that they have done their duty.

Mr. Jacob Sassoon briefly replied on behalf of Mrs Sassoon thanking the Governor for the kind references made ; also for the kind words used towards his family and himself. (Applause).

His Excellency after being presented with a handsome bouquet departed.

Mr. Jacob Sassoon was born in 1845, being the eldest son of the late Mr. E. D. Sassoon and grandson of Mr. David Sassoon. He went to China in 1865 but when his father separated from his elder brother Albert, after the death of the venerated merchant and philanthropist David Sassoon, and founded the firm now so influential, of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., the sons joined their father as partners and Mr. Jacob Sassoon established his house in Hongkong, Shanghai and all the treaty ports. In 1880 he returned to Bombay and married Miss Rachel Isaacs, the young daughter of a prominent merchant of Calcutta and connected with his own family. The same year Mr. E. D. Sassoon died and left his business to his three sons, two of whom, after doing excellent service in India and China, have made their home in London and now look after the European interests of the firm. Mr. Jacob Sassoon has been enforced to make his home in India owing to the unhappy state of his wife's health. But he has done not a little, in spite of this drawback and his own great physical disability, to extend the business of the firm. As bankers, importers and exporters the firm of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. have important houses in Calcutta, Karachi, Bagdad and on the Persian Gulf, in London and Manchester, in Hongkong Shanghai and Kobe, with agencies in numerous places all over the world. Here in Bombay, the headquarters of the firm, perhaps the largest share of Mr. Sassoon's interests lies in the Textile Industry with which he has been connected since 1880. Starting with the Alexandra Mill, he soon after built the E. D. Sassoon Mill in 1885 and the Jacob Sassoon Mill, the largest in India, in 1893,—Three years ago he built a large Weaving Mill. The Rachel Sassoon. He also owns the E. D. Sassoon Dye Works, and on the whole works over 2,00,000 spindles and about 6,000 looms. He is perhaps the largest individual employer of labour in India, having about 12,000 hands in all his gigantic concerns.

By the interests involved in these large undertakings, Mr. Sassoon assists in no small measure to further the importance of this Industry thereby increasing the advantages which it brings to the people and the Government of this city. He has high hopes of the future development of this branch of Indian Trade and looks to the increased expansion of the markets for the goods produced, both in the near and the far East.

Mr. Sassoon has done a lot of travelling, and the accumulation of experience which he thus gained makes him one of the most able businessmen in India. He is well known for his stout enterprising spirit as well as for his shrewd discrimination. But the extreme modesty and unassuming manner that he has rarely give indication of the man within, unless one is brought into close contact with him. His home life is one of simplicity and piety, and he is of necessity a recluse. For both his own disabilities and the life of pain and torture which Mrs. Sassoon has been undergoing for some years past, leave them no choice but to forego social and public functions and keep apart as much as possible from the general doings of the world.

Mr. Sassoon, with the hereditary instinct for charity which he has derived from his noble ancestor, has done much for the poor, both in this country and in other parts of the world. Besides founding several funds for the amelioration of the condition of the needy, he is always keen on promoting education among them. He presented the Jewish Community of Bombay, two years ago, with Rs.2,00,000 for the free education of boys and girls. The school is housed in a splendid building at Byculla. The new hospital for Europeans in Poona will be one of the most up to date institutions of its kind in India, and will supply a really long felt want. He comes up to the ideal among philanthropists, the man who is benevolent with judgment.

THE Nawab of Shyastabad in Barisal, setting an example which might well be copied by other zemindars, has issued a printed letter to all his tenants to the effect that no restriction has been imposed on them regarding the buying and selling of goods ; that they are at full liberty to purchase any kind of article they like ; and that all reports stating that Government is contemplating the introduction of Assamese regulations in East Bengal are totally false and unfounded. The Nawab has also emphatically announced that he has not the least sympathy with the movement of the boycotters, which he regards a disloyal one.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

NEW AUSTRALIAN TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

LONDON, JUNE 30.—A Syndicate, described as composed of strong financiers, has, it is stated, made a proposal for the construction of the Trans-Continental Railway through South Australia and the Northern Territory. It is understood that the Syndicate proposes to pay £50,000 for a twelve months' option, and that it is anxiously awaiting the decision of the South Australian Government. The members profess themselves confident as regards the success of the scheme if there are no delays in accepting their proposals.

STATEMENT BY THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN PREMIER.

When the South Australian Premier, Mr. Price, was seen by a Press representative with reference to the above cable message, he stated that the Syndicate mentioned is one which has been formed by Mr. A. L. Harrold, formerly of Adelaide, who is now in London. Mr. Price cannot understand the statement that the financiers concerned are anxiously awaiting the decision of the South Australian Government, because it was cabled to the Agent-General last week that the offer could not be entertained because of the negotiations which are going on between the Federal and the South Australian Governments for the Commonwealth to take over the Northern Territory.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

FIERCE ZULU CHARGE.

NEW AND EFFECTIVE GUN.

LONDON, JUNE 30.—In a fight which occurred between the Whites and the Zulus at Hlongeno on Wednesday, the latter adopted somewhat different tactics from those they generally use. They charged down a hill on to their foes like a wave, opening their formation as they advanced in a fan-like shape, and such was their bravery and impetuosity that only the heavy and combined fire of the Rexer and Maxim guns was able to check their onset. The new Rexer gun in particular proved a marvellously effective weapon.

GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

1,730 SOLDIERS KILLED OR DIED FROM DISEASE.

LONDON, JUNE 30.—One thousand seven hundred and thirty German soldiers have been killed or died from disease in German South-West Africa during the present campaign.

The native prisoners, taken, number 17,000.

100 GERMAN HORSES CAPTURED.

LONDON, JUNE 30.—A body of Hottentots near Raman's Drift, in German South-West Africa, succeeded in frustrating an attempt to encircle them and captured 100 German horses.

ACTIVE SERVICE QUESTION.

PERIOD FIXED BY THE TSAR.

LONDON, JULY 1.—The Tsar has fixed the period of service at three years for infantry and field artillery, four years in other branches, with seven to sixteen years in the reserve.

Active service in the navy will be for five years, and the same period of time is allotted for reserve.

THE FIRES OF WOOL SHIPS.

A NEW ZEALAND ENQUIRY URGED.

LONDON, JUNE 30.—The underwriters have urged the Board of Trade to approach Lord Elgin, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to suggest the advisableness of an enquiry being held in New Zealand touching the recent fires on New Zealand wool ships.

THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

A MUNIFICENT GIFT TO THE CAUSE.

LONDON, JUNE 30.—Mr. Georges Montefiore, late of Brussels, has bequeathed £100,000 to be applied to the prevention of consumption.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE "ESSEX."

HOW THE ACCIDENT OCCURRED.

LONDON, JUNE 30.—An explanation has been published of the explosion on the Cruiser "Essex." It appears that a blank charge had been fired and the breech opened for reloading, when the backfire exploded the blank cartridge which was held in readiness.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

NEW SOUTH WALES AND WEST AUSTRALIAN EXHIBITS.

LONDON, JUNE 30.—New South Wales and Western Australia are showing some very fine exhibits at the Royal Agricultural Show at Derby.

The King, who visited the show to-day, emphasised his warm personal interest in agriculture and stock-raising. His Majesty stated that he was proud to see that purchasers from all parts of the world flocked to England to buy stock.

ANARCHISM IN FRANCE.

TWO BOMB-MAKERS CONVICTED.

LONDON, JUNE 30.—Two Frenchmen, named Habeat and Bouchard, carpenters by trade, have each been sentenced in Paris to five years' imprisonment on a charge of manufacturing bombs. Both the accused were injured by the premature explosion of a bomb of their own manufacture on May 8 last.

TENNIS CHAMPIONS AT WIMBLEDON.

GORE BEATS WILDING.

LONDON, JULY 1.—At the Wimbledon Tennis Championship meeting, Gore beat Wilding in the semi-final by nine games to seven, six games to one, and eight games to six in the three sets played.

CADET CORPS.

LORD ROBERTS' SCHEME FOR LONDON BOYS.

LONDON, JULY 1.—At a large meeting held in the City of London, it was decided to raise a thousand pounds at the outset, and four hundred pounds per annum, for the purpose of equipping five hundred boys of the City Elementary Schools in connection with Lord Roberts' scheme for teaching boys the use of the rifle.

The form to be taken is practically on the lines of the Cadet Corps of Australia.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 17.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

After the Sessions are over.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

560-05—K. J. Dilimoria, Lalji Ramji vs. Surshingh Mathuradas and others, Mulji Ramji and K., Hiralal and D. and Mulla and M. P. F.

564-05—Payne and Co—Mariambibi vs Ebrahim Abdulla and others —Madhowjee K and C for postponment.

608-04—Payne and Co. Shaik Issa bin Khalifa vs. Abdool Azebin Mooshari.—Edgelow, G. and W.

712-05—Dapitary, P. and D. Isabhai Abakerbhai vs. Amtoollabai widow, and others,—Thakurdas and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR and the Hon. Mr. Justice ASTON.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

613-01—Thakurdas and Co—Velji Soonderji and Co vs Sorabhai-Vajeshanker and others—Bhaishanker K and G and Little and Co—Part heard

(Before the Hon Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

For Judgment.

212-06—Kanga and P.—Jijibhoy Rustomji Billimoria vs Dr. Edulji Nusserwanji—Craigie L and O.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

310-06—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jumnadas Runchordas vs Bai Gungabai widow—Mansukhlal J and H—Part heard.

594-05—Hickmal M and R—Shankernath Premsukhdas and others vs Meghraj Gungabux.

366-06—Craigie L and O—Haji Oomer Haji Adam vs Dinshaw Bomonji.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Causes.

721-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Meer Akbarali Valad Sirdar Meer Abdulali vs Meer Avanali and others—Mirza and M and Ardeshir H D and Co Part heard

684-04—Dharamsi and Co—Jewraj Hurjewan vs Maneckbai widow and another Mansukhlal—J and H and Little and Co—Part heard

470-05—Thakurdas and Co—Jugmohondas Jekisondas vs Mangaldas Vithaldas and others—Tyebji D and Co

199-05—Payne and Co—Abdeally Kaderbhai and another vs Pestonji Dadabhoy Bhandari and others—Mulla and M and in person

345-05—Magniad J and G—Rahim Vallie Mahomed vs C A Ellis and another in person

Long Causes.

142-06—Sinetham B and N—Gumpati Budhoji Thuker vs Bhan Budhajt Thakur-Dikeshit and D

156-06—Jehangir and S—Sadha Sayama Yurkote vs Purshotum Hurt Ranbe—Paghavaya and B (For postponement)

865-05—Kanga and P. Hardatrai Naundram and another vs. Shariffboy Ebrahimbhoy—Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

557-05—Payne and Co—Jugmohundas Vundrawandas Bhaisett vs Premchund Roychund and others—Thakurdas and Co

617-05—Payne and Co—Tricumoss Canji and others vs. the Administator-General of Bombay and others—Malak and Co.

844-05—Mulji and N—Koreji Purshotum and others vs. Josei Jagannath Dewji and other.

BY THE WAY.

LAMARTINE'S "GRAZIELLA."

The story of Lamartine's romance with "Graziella" is well known. As a boy he lodged in her sister's house at Naples, and she fell in love with him. He left her, promising to return, but did not do so, and she pined away and died at sixteen years of age. That is how he tells the story in the lines beginning :

Sur la plage sonore ou la mer de Sorrente
Deroule ses flots bleus aux pieds de l'oranger.

It was supposed that the episode was imaginary, but now an Italian journalist has not only discovered the register of Graziella's birth in church of Mergellina, but has also found that the present cure of Mergellina is her nephew. It was quite true, the cure said, on being interviewed, that his mother, Graziella's sister, had let a room to "a certain M. La— la—, yes perhaps it was Lamartine" ; but, so far as he remembered, Graziella had died before this gentleman has left Naples.

OUR "WORST SPOT."

The Rev. James C. Gurry, the Rector of St. James's, New York, who was recently on a visit to England has carried away some very unfavourable impressions concerning one of our big cities. The "worst spot" in Great Britain, he says, is Glasgow :—"The Bowery of New York is almost a paradise in comparison with many sections of Glasgow, Scotland. I consider that city the most wicked I have ever visited. I have never in my life seen so many drunken men and dissolute women as one finds every day in almost every section of Glasgow. The depravity of that city is simply awful and horrible to even think of." It would seem then, according to this authority, that all the horrors are not confined to Chicago.

THE FIRST GRENADIERS.

June 29 should be a landmark for our lavishly remunerated military historians. On this date in 1678 Evelyn wrote in his Diary : "Now were brought into service a new sort of soldiers called Grenadiers, who were dextrous in flinging hand grenades ; they had furred caps with coped crowns, which made them look very fierce ; and some had long hoods hanging down behind, as we picture fools." These primitive grenadiers, after throwing their firework, rushed with hatchets upon the enemy, and were frequently killed by their own missiles." Curiously enough, we seem likely to witness a revived use of grenades, which were used at close quarters against the Russians with terrible effect by the Japanese.

BEYOND.

Beyond the prison cell	After the exigence
Release !	Of human hunger.
Beyond the stormy passage Peace !	Bread, and lodging, and wine To need no longer !
Beyond the starless night	How I have longed for this ! And yet
The great Sun's rising—	How can I go content—
Beyond these wilds a home	Forget
Of Death's devising.	All that was dear in life Entwined about you ?
After tumultuous years	How can I pass Beyond
To creep	In peace without you !
Within a lonely room And sleep !	—A. MUNIER, in the June *Atlantic.*

A WIFE WON AT CRICKET.

There are twenty-three cartoons of "Famous Cricketers" reproduced in the July *Windsor Magazine* in the original colours from *Vanity Fair*. In the accompanying letterpress, rich in anecdote, the chronicler says : "Lord Dorchy played cricket for Eton for two years, and for Cambridge for four years, once as captain. In 1882 he captained the English eleven in Australia, and on one occasion, when he had hurt his hand while batting, some bandages were brought to him into the field, and to tie them up a lady's handkerchief was borrowed. With true courtesy, he subsequently insisted on being introduced to the owner to thank her personally for the loan. That lady eventually became his wife, and, as the fairy tale runs, they lived happily ever after. He has since been president of the M.C.C. but has now descended to golf." "Jehu Junior" described him as "an unassuming, upright, popular fellow, with a gentle voice."

PLUME SALES.

We cut the following from *Bird Notes and News*, the organ of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds : The usual feather sales were held at the London Commercial Sale-rooms on April 11 and June 12, 1906. A feature of the earlier sale was the great number terns' wings (10,000), of kingfishers (15,000), and of albatross and bustard quills. There were 260 packages of osprey feathers, 7,188 birds-of-paradise, and a large supply of crested pigeons. On June 12 there were offered 289 packages of osprey feathers and 11,841 birds-of-paradise, together with 72 Impeyan pheasants, 2,514 pairs of ptarmigan wings, and a more than ordinary number of crested-pigeons and of "vulture" (rhea) feathers.

TWIN SAINTS AND THEIR FLOWERS.

St. Peter, whose festival was observed with unwonted solemnity at Westminster abbey shared June 29 with St. Paul until the Reformation, when for some recondite reason the two saints were separated. Appropriately enough, the ancient directory of our forefathers assigned to each of these twin Apostles a yellow flower. To St. Peter belongs the yellow rattle, which has made a brave show on Essex meadows this summer, and gains a rather unromantic name from the noise the ripe seeds make in their pods. The yellow cistus (*Helianthemum*), the pretty little rock-rose too seldom seen cultivated, is dedicated to St. Paul.

THE HARDEST PEAK IN THE WORLD.

The breathless hazards of the mountain-climber always make engrossing reading. In an interesting article in the July *Pall Mall Magazine*, which is full of fine photographs, Mr. George D. Abraham, the well-known cragsman of Westmorland, deals with the highest climbs on record. Incidentally, he declares with emphasis that Kynchinjunga, the virgin peak which has always fascinated and defied all mountaineers, will be conquered in time. His own personal opinion, he says, as a mountaineer of some experience, is that the ascent of Mount Everest is humanly possible. This opinion has been arrived at by consulting several leading authorities, and by plans and experiments arranged with a view to a visit to the Himalayas which was to have been made in 1899. Unfortunately his companion and leader—the late Mr. Owen Glynne Jones—lost his life that year on the Dent Blanche.

THE GYMKHANA SMOKING CONCERTS.

[BY A DOGGEREL BARD.]

A smoker we had t'other night
We were all of us sober, not tight !
'Twas the best of its kind
That you ever would find
Did you scarce from the dark till the light.

Our chairman was Walter L. Firth,
Wherever he goes there is mirth
If he'll labour again
In a similar strain
Sure we all will be in at the birth.

There was Pope with an excellent brogue
Sure with a 'colleen' he'd collogue
Grateful memory brings.
Me to Webb of King, Kings
The man who got up the whole prog—*ramme.*

There was Clapton in gorgeous stage fake
Made us laugh till our sides did an ache
And Marsh's queer face
Why there's naught in the place
That for quaintness can challenge the cake.

Seaton's nerves stood a pretty good strain,
Keeping time to D. Binning's refrain
And poor Tommy Croft
Had to sleep in a loft
Because he had missed his last train.

Ventriloquy's Gardiner's forte
He's been 'larnin' the Dummy he caught.
But not in the way,
So a schoolman would say,
Is exactly the way that he ought.

Binning's speech was as usual clever—
'Little Girlie' from Bickley, don't sever !
I. G. Martin 's a voice
To which had we a choice
We could listen for ever and ever,

West and Abney both touched sentiment
While Jackson and Money were bent
In a banjo duet
Which in spite of the wet
The needful orchestral touch lent.

Years ago we have met Alcala
For it finds you whenreever you are
But Cotesworth sang fine
Now I've only one line
Left for ?—"Robinson Pianist"—Ta !

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FROCKS AT RANELAGH.

RANELAGH was certainly looking its loveliest the other day. There are certain points about it as an outdoor setting for social intercourse lacking in a great many other places. First of all, there is water, always delightful ; and the pitch of the terrace is just at the right angle to be a becoming background for the groups on it. But there is a thorn to every rose, and the result of the general use of motors is that an overpowering smell of petrol scents the air.

SIMPLICITY THE KEYNOTE.

The rule of dressing this year is very dainty, very pretty, and very unexaggerated, the colourings very soft and harmonious. As a whole, there is a great absence of crude effects, either in colours, shapes, or materials ; but though, on the average, clothes are pretty, neither at Ascot nor at Ranelagh was there anything really epoch-making. It has been more a question of thorough good taste all round, and an absence of anything startling or striking. There has been nothing new, for instance, evolved in the way of parasols, and nothing novel in the way of a wrap has made its first appearance. I noticed a particularly smart French "tailor-made" of white fine canvas, with a dark blue line making squares or about two inches size all over it. The skirt, cut on the cross, had bands of the same material laid on in vandykes stitched with many lines in dark blue silk. The little bolero had a line of beautiful Chinese blue silk embroidery laid on all round, and the shirt—the sleeves of which "bunched out" from below the shorter bolero sleeves—was made entirely of frills of Valenciennes lace about two inches wide. The band had a buckle of blue kid, and fastened at the back. The neck was one of the plain highshaped linen collars with little embroidered ends all "Parisiennes" are wearing.

A tall fair girl had a lovely blue crepe de Chine dress with a long plain skirt bordered by two bands of satin placed about a foot apart, a "pelerine" effect being given to the bodice by the capes falling over the sleeves—of white lace—and crossing in front to the left side and there fastened by a rose.

A SMART CREATION.

One of the smartest frocks was a white chiffon with black pin spots made in three-decker fashion, the edge of each flounce having a beautifully-painted wreath of convolvulialong it, the bodice made on bolero, the painted flowers making the edge. A black shaped waistband had shortish ends, knotted together and hanging at the back, of silk. The short full sleeves were elbow length, and a large black hat, very tilted to one side, had two or three large black ostrich plumes, unstiffened by wires, just moving gently with the wearer's walk.

Two rose-coloured very soft foulards with a tiny white pattern, worn by two sisters, were particularly effective, and were made with skirts quite smooth round the hips, and not too-long. The bodices—both dresses were alike—had bretelles of foulard over white chemsettes of net and lace in alternate rows, with very much of what Americans would term "peekaboo" effect. A very pale blue silk voile was worn by a tall girl who had a "tricorne" hat of blue "crin," carrying a panache of three plumes, all in pale blue. Her chiffon parasol to match had, what you rarely see nowadays a massive carved ivory handle like the tops of the old eighteenth century sticks carried by the beaux of that age.

AMERICAN VISITORS.

A group of American visitors sitting under a tree at first formed a most pleasing spectacle. They were attired in pale pink, pale blue, and pale mauve, and they carried large white silk parasols painted with flowers in natural colours to match their gowns.

Several lovely grey chiffon dresses had wreaths of painted flowers placed just above the hem, which was finished off by an "empiecement" of silk.

There was an unusually large number of black gowns. Of linen dresses there were very few, and fewer o silk, but many "foulards" appeared. Mauves were plentiful, and greens many, while tulle ruffles or ostrich boas were the rule.

THE NEW GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

A Questionable Change.

THE Calcutta Correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes :—The Banking and Commercial community were somewhat surprised to see the other morning that the Government of India had, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, decided to change the designation of the "Gold Standard Reserve Fund" to the "Gold Standard Reserve," and that they intend in future to hold a portion of the reserve in silver. It seems rather a doubtful experiment to try as the fund is composed of the profits on the coinage of bar silver, and was created for the express purpose of maintaining the convertibility of the rupee. The Finance Minister at the last Budget debate expressed the opinion that so long as India had a gold standard, combined with a currency consisting of rupees, Government was bound to set apart the whole of the profits on additions to the coinage, as every penny of these profits was linked with an equivalent liability, which must, sooner or later, have to be discharged. He maintained that gold must eventually come into circulation in India, and that when this happened, Government would have to reverse the process, by which they had been adding to their silver currency, and that they would then have to dispose of their surplus stock of rupees and replace them by gold. "Broadly speaking," he said, "every rupee that we coin from bullion may eventually have to be coined back into bullion, and the profit which we made from the first operation we reserved religiously reserved to meet the cost of the second." With that opinion I think every sound business man must entirely agree, and what the public would now like to know is how Mr. Baker proposes to use that portion of the gold standard reserve which is held in silver, for the purpose indicated above, should such a state of affairs ever arise. It is admittedly exceedingly unlikely that this reserve will be drawn upon for many a long year, and doubtless with over twelve millions sterling in gold securities, Government can view the situation with an easy mind, but considering the special circumstances under which the fund originated, it is doubtful whether their present action is altogether a very wise one, and might conceivably in the future lead to dangerous consequences.

With the inauguration of this new system the ingot reserve has apparently entirely disappeared, as the column reserved for, in the weekly currency statement, it no longer exists. Only last March Government announced that it was to be raised from Rs. 3 crores to 4 crores, and now without a word of warning it has gone, and at the same time a footnote appears, stating that 190 lakhs of tolahs of silver are held in the gold standard reserve. Evidently, therefore, what was previously ingot reserve, becomes silver in the gold standard reserve, so the position as regards assistance to the Currency Department in times of stress remains unchanged, but it is generally felt to be a pity that Government should make such unexpected changes, without some word of explanation to set at rest the uneasiness raised in the minds of the commercial community.

The *Statesman* in its leading columns writes : "The substitution of the term 'Gold Standard Reserve Fund' for the former 'Gold Reserve Fund,' which represents the accumulated savings derived from the profits of Indian coinage, is more than a mere change of name, for it indicates a departure from a policy which was definitely adopted, after careful and mature consideration, as absolutely necessary for maintaining the convertibility of the rupee. Hitherto it has always been considered an article of faith that the whole of the profits arising from the coinage of silver in India should be set aside for this sole purpose, and, though the amount held in gold in London—or rather invested in sterling securities, and bearing interest—is now so large (some £13,000,000) as to remove all fear of immediate danger, there are possibilities to be faced, if not probabilities. The ultimate idea, of course, is that gold must finally come into circulation in this country, and then silver or rupees would have to be disposed of to provide gold ; but the apparent remoteness of this contingency has doubtless influenced the present decision. In our recent brief allusion to this subject, it was stated that "silver discs," purchased out of the coinage profits, were in future to be held in reserve ; but this is not so. For some time past these discs have been so held, up to a total of Rs. 3 crores, but it has now been decided to purchase and hold silver bullion instead. There was one objection to these "discs," inasmuch as the periodical publication of the value of the metal in stock provided a very obvious barometer of the wants of the Indian Government in the silver market, thus enabling the dealer to get in first. In future, therefore, the Gold Reserve Fund in London will remain as it is, and will not be added to, all profits henceforth accruing being devoted to the purchase of silver for coinage purposes, to be included in the Gold Standard Reserve Fund. This, for all practical purposes, is the same as the disc reserve, and it is only the failure to maintain the Gold Reserve Fund as originally intended which has given rise to a certain amount of adverse criticism amongst practical financiers. The amount of silver required by the Government of India is enormous ; they are, of course, the main support of the silver market, since, apart from the heavy demand for rupees on account of the ever-expanding trade of the country, there is still a very large amount of hoarding, calling for a constant replenishing of the coinage. That the profits, too, on the coinage are very large may be gathered from the steady accumulation of the Gold Reserve Fund at Home.

INDIAN NURSING ASSOCIATION.

COUNTESS OF MINTO'S ENDOWMENT FUND.

FIRST LIST OF DONATIONS.

	Rs.
Their Excellencies	5,000
The Hon Sir Charles Rivaz, K C S I	1,500
H E General Viscount Kitchener	1,500
The Hon Sir Denzil Ibbetson, K C S I.	1,000
The Hon Mr E N Baker, C S I	1,000
Lieut-Col Dunlop Smith, C I E	500
The Ladies Elliot	30
Surg-Genl Bomford, C I E, I M S	500
Col F Adam, M V O	150
Surg-Lieut-Col W R Crooke-Lawless	150
E Buck, Esq	50
A M Ker, Esq	500
Mrs Crooke-Lawless	150
Major Feilding, D S O, A-D-C	16
Capt Bulkeley, A-D-C	16
Capt Lord Francis Scott, A-D-C	16
Capt A Campbell Ross, A-D-C	16
T Biddulph, Esq	100
Col J W A Morgan, Inspt

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 16.

THE chief change is a rise in the pressure North Bengal, which has caused the trough of low pressure to extend into the Tay and made the formation of a depression possible. The Bombay current is still very weak except in the southern half of the peninsula, where an improvement has occurred.

On the Burma Coast moderate to heavy nearly general rain has fallen, but in the interior the weather has been dry. Mergue, reports one and a half inches; Tavy two inches; Diamond Island one inch and a half, and Akyab five inches. Cloud has decreased on the Pegu Coast and over the Province, and skies on an average are moderately overcast. Temperature has fallen on the Arakan Coast and elsewhere is in excess. In North-East India and Orissa nearly general light to moderate precipitation has occurred. Silchar and Cherrapoonjee had two inches of rain, Chittagong one inch and a half, Saugor Island two inches, Darjeeling one inch and a half, Jalpaiguri four inches, Purnea two inches and Daebhanga three inches. Cloud decreased in the delta of Bengal, and skies are now moderately to heavily overcast everywhere. Temperature continues in defect in the Sabmontane District and North-East India and is in excess elsewhere.

In the extreme north of India a local disturbance has given light to moderate rain while in the United Provinces, Central Provinces and Gujarat a few light falls have occurred. The chief amounts are two inches at Murree and one inch at Cherat. A local disturbance has given extra and heavy rain. The skies in the extreme north but elsewhere in North West India, and the central portions of the country cloud distribution has not appreciably changed. Temperature is in excess in all these areas, greatest excess being nine degrees at Lahore. Air has become damper in the Frontier Province. On the Konkan Coast and South India nearly general rain has fallen. In the Deccan and on the Circars Coast local rain has accured the heaviest falls being Ratnagiri two inches, Goa one inch and a half, Karwar two inches, Mercara one inch and a half, Hyderabad two inches and Belgaum and Karnool one inch. Temperature has fallen and is generally normal or in defect, while cloud has increased and skies are heavily overcast in the Peninsula, Air has become damper in the Deccan and South India and on the East Coast nearly general rain is probable on the Burma Coast, in Orrisa and on the West Coast and local rain in North-East India, the extreme north of India, east of the Central provinces, the Deccan, on the Circars Coast and in South India.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 16TH JULY.

Amritsar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Food-grains doing well.

Mooltan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like clearing up. Rain much needed generally. Cotton healthy. Food-grains doing well.

Delhi.—Mors rain wanted genrrally. Cotton plants flourishing.

Agra.—More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants want more rain.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing. Food grains sowing has made fair progress.

Amraoti.—Showery. Cotton plants flourishing.

Khamgaon.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains sowing has been completed.

Dhulia.—Unsually hot. Cotton plants want more rain. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Looks like clearing up. Sessonable. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton healthy. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Alternately cloudy and sunny. Seasonable, Cotton plants flourishing. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing begun.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Seasonable. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of raln.

Bhawnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain More rain wanted generally. Cotton sowing mostly completed. Cotton plants want more rain.

Barsi.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants want fine weather. Cotton crop excellent. Food-grains and all crops doing well.

Sholapur.—Looks like rain. Food-grains doing wel

Hubli.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Rai n much needed generally.

Bellary.—Continues Cloudy with slight drizzle. Grai Food, sowing has made fair progress.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kola, Captain G. N. Ramage, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, reports having experienced fresh westerly gale and high sea from Karachi to Dwarka. Point, thence moderate monsoon. The steamer Alcona, Captain D. Morgan, arrived in harbour on Sunday, met with rainy weather and strong westerly swell. The steamer Shah Ameer, Captain G. C. Grant, arrived in a harbour on the 14th instant from Cochichad in moderot monson and heavy rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	Fort,	Colaba.
	In Cts.	In. Cts	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	18 57	18 43	20 11	18 07
Monday 16th July 1903	1 6	0 93	1 87	1 29
Total	19 63	19 36	22 00	19 27
Total fall to 16th July '05	27 64	21 12	29 35	16 01
Total fall to 16th July '04	27 90	31 05	30 81	23 63

CUMBALLA HILL RAINFALL.

From July 15th to July 16th 1906.	Total from June 1st to July 16th 1906.	Total from June 1st to July 16th 1904.	Total from June 1st to July 16th 1905.
0·90	16·8	29·30	16·91

OBSERVATION TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, JULY 16TH.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Directions.	Average hours.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity.	Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
		WIND.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.				RAINFALL.		
Bushire	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0·00	—0·00
Jask	29·467	ESE	15	93·8	86·2	84	.....	0·07	—1·90
Muscat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0·25	—0·84
Aden	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0·00	—0·05
Lahore	29·390	W	7	91·4	51·3	80	.....	0·00	—0·12
Sirsa	29·438	SW	4	102·3	78·6	87	.....	2·16	—0·01
Delhi	29·457	SSW	6	84·2	71·6	91	.....	7·78	+1·10
Agra	29·434	WSW	4	89·0	73·9	85	.....	0·46	—0·03
Cawnpore	29·483	NNW	6	82·9	70·7	91	.....	11·32	+4·45
Allahabad	29·504	NW	6	82·6	77·9	82	.....	6·26	—1·49
Jhansi	29·537	W	5	85·2	77·1	86	.....	10·73	+0·36
Jacobabad	29·389	WSW	6	117·1	84·6	61	.....	0·03	—0·36
Karachi	29·489	NW	24	89·9	81·8	84	.....	1·31	—0·64
Jeypore	29·554	NW	25	95·7	81·1	60	.....	0·18	—0·39
Ajmere	29·565	SW	21	92·4	79·5	71	.....	10·41	+1·91
Deesa	29·565	WSW	25	90·3	77·4	83	.....	4·13	—2·07
Ahmedabad ..	29·578	WSW	23	93·2	81·1	77	.....	11·53	+0·80
Bhuj	29·556	ESE	22	90·1	80·0	87	.....	5·23	+1·45
Jamnagar	29·586	WSW	31	93·0	80·2	83	0·06	8·06	+2·20
Dwarka	29·564	WNW	20	87·3	82·3	83	.....	4·66	....
Rajkot	29·573	NW	22	95·9	79·8	83	.....	4·56	—1·11
Bhavnagar ...	29·594	SW	19	96·6	81·5	68	0·06	8·77	+2·12
Para.									
Veraval	29·602	SW	33	85·6	82·7	80	.....	7·94	+1·01
Neemuch	29·621	WSW	21	89·5	77·2	67	.....	10·45	—0·41
Indore	29·457	WSW	17	86·1	73·1	76	0·56	19·34	+5·14
Saugor	29·573	SW	17	81·4	74·6	80	0·21	21·65	+7·31
Jubbulpore ..	29·573	SW	8	82·9	74·3	87	0·07	24·38	+8·07
Hoshangabad..	29·594	W	8	87·0	75·8	81	0·19	19·20	+1·27
Khandwa	29·628	WSW	13	85·2	74·6	84	.....	10·97	+1·64
Raipur	29·563	W	11	83·1	73·4	90	0·01	12·01	—1·57
Nagpur	29·603	WSW	13	84·2	75·5	79	1·26	22·48	+2·29
Amraoti	29·642	WSW	1	85·6	72·8	91	0·29	13·56	+2·42
Akola	29·638	SW	12	86·0	73·3	67	0·69	10·85	+1·98
Surat	29·621	WNW	15	87·1	78·6	84	.....	10·60	—0·11
Malegaon	29·763s	SW	16	85·9	73·3	76	.....	5·09	—0·73
Bombay	29·667	W	15	87·1	81·5	81	0·83	16·69	—13·35
Poona	29·679	W	14	84·6	71·3	82	.....	10·15	+3·74
Ahmednagar ..	29·679	W	17	87·9	72·6	69	.....	7·85	—0·04
Aurangabad ..	29·670	WSW	22	87·8	71·0	78	0·02	10·30	.....
Sholapur	29·697	SW	23	91·2	74·0	62	0·12	5·47	—1·38
Ratnagiri	29·711	W	10	85·8	78·4	83	2·78	40·96	—0·60
Bijapur	29·702	W	15	87·9	71·2	73	0·68	4·99	+0·75
Belgaum	29·749	SW	13	87·1	68·3	41	0·02	7·82	—4·81
Mormugao	29·735	SSE	11	87·5	80·4	78	2·26	32·69	—2·31
Karwar	29·736	WSW	7	85·7	77·6	88	0·30	35·95	—14·15
Mangalore	29·735	NW	7	90·1	72·4	86	0·36	28·35	+1·34
Calicut	29·800	S	5	86·7	76·2	90	0·23	30·30	—15·46
Cochin	29·823	Calm	31	86·3	73·2	86	0·58	29·20	—7·81
Trivandrum ..	29·781	ENE	12	84·8	73·0	91	0·01	25·57	—3·63
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·681	S	10	91·3	75·2	73	.....	6·84	+0·70
Mamallipatam..	29·657	SW	7	89·0	77·1	87	.....	10·24	+3·83
Bellary	29·711	W	13	97·0	75·7	60	.....	5·19	+2·23
Cudalpah	29·701	Calm	6	96·2	80·9	60	0·01	7·68	+3·06
Madras	29·737	W	7	99·0	79·8	58	1·36	3·93	+0·95
Coimbatore ..	29·810	WNW	11	89·4	71·6	86	.....	0·26	—1·48
Trichinopoly..	29·792	W	8	101·1	80·3	53	0·18	2·73	+0·76
Negapatam ..	29·710	SSW	11	97·1	81·5	53	.....	2·27	+0·45
Colombo	29·807	W	11	87·0	77·0	79	.....	5·79	—1·91

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J. J. Hospital 0·50 (13·84); G. T. H. 0·50 (13·84); St. G. H. 0·40 (14·12); C. P. 0·05 (13·38).

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been generally small and irregular.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the reporting stations. The force has been fresh to strong in Lower Sind, Gujarat and the Bombay Presidency.

Temperature.—The variations show an excess of 5° to 10° in maximum in the Punjab and Kathiawar and at Bellary, Jaipur, Jhansi and Agra. The highest temperature in the shade was 112° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over a large area.

Rain.—Twenty-six stations report rain the heaviest falls being 2·35 af Ratnagiri, 1·93 at Karwar, 1·83 at Hyderabad (Deccan) and about an inch at Mangalore, Cochin, Bombay and Belgaum.

Weather is favourable for rain along the West Coast.

Weather during the week ending 14th July in the Trades region:—

Pressure had been below normal at Mauritius, Zanzibar and the Seychelles, Wind was south-westerly at Zanzibar and south-easterly at the two other stations, Mauritius reports rain about an inch and a quarter and the Seychelles about half an inch.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

LITERARY NOTES.

Japan and Liberia.

OF the making of books about Japan there has recently been no end, but Lord Redesdale's "The Garter Mission to Japan" is not only the record of an important historic event, but it also adds something to our inside knowledge of the Asiatic "Island Kingdom" and of the men who have made it great.

Of Togo and Kuroki Lord Redesdale writes:

"Admiral Togo is a quiet, silent man, with a rather melancholy face, lighted up, as the spirit moves him, by one of the sweetest of smiles. The expression is gentle and tender; sometimes, unless he be spoken to, he appears lost in thought, almost always with his eyes fixed on the ground and his head turned to the right. General Kuroki, on the other hand, sunburnt hard, and trained as fine as an athlet for the Olympian games, the picture of a soldier, is always gay and looking at the bright side of things—a man of the most imperturbable good humour.

No two men could at first sight present a greater contrast, yet is there one quality which they have in common. Their modesty and self-restraint are most captivating. To hear them talk you would never dream that either of them has played a part not only in the history of his country but of the world. In both self entirely disappears."

SPLENDID MODESTY.

This modesty was well expressed after Prince Arthur had invested Togo and Marshals Yamagata and Oyama with the Order of Merit:

"Admiral Togo certainly, and I think both the Marshals, at first were their decoration with the words "For Merit" turned inwards. To wear them with such an inscription exposed would savour of bragging, and these men are no braggarts. It was only when the incorrectness of this was pointed out to them that in deference to etiquette, they turned their badges the right way."

The Emperor of Japan invested Prince Arthur with the Order of the Chrysanthemum in person.

"Never before, not even in the case of the Crown Prince, has his Majesty deigned to invest a recipient. As a rule he has handed the box containing the insignia unopened. Sometimes he has gone so far as to open it. But no man, save Prince Arthur alone, can boast that the Emperor put on the ribbon or fixed the star for him."

To all the members of the British mission the Emperor showed special kindness and friendliness, and General Kelly-Kenny had the honour of specially pleasing his Imperial Majesty.

"To Sir Thomas Kelly-Kenny he spoke of improving the horses in Japan, the existing breed being to small. The General, ever equal to the occasion, replied that "it is not always the big horses and the big men that do the best work." His Majesty caught the allusion at once, and chuckled with pleasure at the joke."

Lord Redesdale, who has known Japan for many years, is full of enthusiasm for the country where progress and courtesy go hand-in-hand, and that while greedily adopting the new, never losses its affection for all that is good in the old.

THE BLACK REPUBLIC.

In two beautifully illustrated volumes and with many learned appendices, Sir Harry Johnston has written the story of Liberia, the Black Republic in West Africa, established under the auspices of the United States as a sort of small atonement for the wrongs suffered by the negro under the slave trade. Sir Harry begins by telling the ancient history of the country, and, recounting the story of the African slave trade, a trade in which almost all the countries of Europe took an active part, with various degrees of callousness. The idea of repatriation for the negro occurred in the first instance through a few enlightened men who realised that difficulties would arise through free black men living cheek by jowl by whites—difficulties that unluckily have in the last thirty years given the United States one of its most serious internal problems. But no attempt was made to send back the negroes to that part of Africa from which they came, which Sir Haray Johnston suggest would have been easy as well as scientific. The experiment was first begun by the British at Sierra Leone, and was followed by the American, who sent away the first partly in 1820, and in the following year they began the colonisation of a strip of country south of the British colony. Space forbids any attempt to follow the early story of the settlement until 1846, when Liberia was declared an independent Republic with a Constitution moulded on that of the United States; a flag and a seal were adopted (the flag by the way, being by no means approved by Sir Harry Johnston), and Joseph Jenkins Roberts was elected the first President. Roberts was an octoroon, born in Virginia; and in 1847 he and Mrs. Roberts, who is still alive and living in London, paid and official visit to the European capitals. The attitude of the British Government to the new Republic was actively benevolent.

Queen Victoria gave the most kindly reception to President Roberts. . . . When Roberts and his family were ready to return they were sent back to Liberia on the British warship Amazon, and the Queen from her yacht signalled to the President; "I wish you godspeed on your voyage."

Sir Harry maintains that despite many blunders which could hardly bo avoided the history of Liberia since the institution of the Repvblic shows real progress and he contends that it should be given more time before it is judged by the standards applied to older nations.

THE GREAT DIFFICULTY.

The great difficulty in Liberia is that the American negro has little in common with the natives of the country.

The Americo-Liberians have a right to boast of their civilisation. They are an intelligent, often well-educated, polite people, whose method of life is perhaps more akin to that of the Englishman or New Englander that it is to habits of the African negro. Mentally they are much more European than African. . . . .

They are too American in their devotion to frothy oratory and floods of eloquence in print, orations on this subject and on that. Over and over again one is reminded of the American scenes in Martin Chuzzewit as one passes through the coasts regions of Liberia. They are too much given up to politcs after the American fashion.

He the Liberian shares with our fathers the relion of the tall-hat and frock-coat. No self-respecting Liberian would be seen abroad on a Sunday or would pay a call or take part in any social function, even under a broiling sun in a Turkish bath atmosphere, except in an immaculate black silk topper and a long black frock-coat.

Sir Harry Johnston has written a fascinating book about a little known country.

MAN KICKING HIS WIFE TO DEATH.

Committal to Sessions Court.

THE Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, presiding on the Appellate Side of the High Court, have disposed of a report made by Mr. S. R. Arthur, District Magistrate of Satara, of the proceedings of Mr. V. S. Kelkar, First Class Magistrate at Satara, who, in April last, convicted Ravji bin Piraji of voluntarily causing hurt and fined him Rs. 40. Mr. Ajinkya (for Mr. G. S. Rao) appeared for the accused; and Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Arthur, in making the reference, requested their lordships to consider whether the conviction should be changed to one under Section 304 or 325, and remarked that, under whatever section they might find the case to fall, they would enhance the sentence to a substantial term of rigorous imprisonment. The Magistrate had found that the accused intentionally kicked his wife in the stomach; and the evidence of the Civil Surgeon showed that the kicking resulted in the intestines being ruptured and in the ultimate death of the woman. The sentence passed by Mr. Kelkar was wholly inadequate.

Lieut-Colonel C.F. Willis, Civil Surgeon, at Satara, in reply to the District Magistrate, said that, inhis opinion the rupture of the intestine must have been caused by a very severe blow. He could not say that the person giving the blow necessarily knew that it would cause death, but the blow to cause such a rupture must have been given with such force on the abdomen that the giver must have been aware that he would cause extreme bodily pain, and also that it was a dangerous act.

After hearing the pleaders, their lordships set aside the conviction recorded under Section 323 of the Indian Penal Code, and directed the fine, if paid, to be refunded. The Court further directed that the accused be committed to the Sessions Court on charges under Sections 304 and 325 of the Penal Code.

THE TWO SERVICES.

ALTHOUGH Mr. Haldane has not yet attempted to lay down a standard for the strength of the Regular Army, he suggested in the course of a debate in the House of Commons on March 15 that we might require three Army Corps fully ready and equipped, being 130,000 men, and that therefore we might be able to effect reductions upon the Regular Army, its reserves, and the Militia, amounting to something like 200,000 men. We cannot agree that a force of three Army Corps would necessarily suffice, although no greater need has yet, we believe, been officially recognised. But these three corps would be in addition to the troops already abroad, and would bring up the total establishment to something like 270,000 Regular troops. In case of a great war we must suppose that the whole of this force would be engaged on foreign service, if the whole strength was not placed in the field. Now all authorities are agreed that the wastage of warfare cannot be taken at less than 60 per cent. per annum. Calculation would show that when the Army Reserve has fallen to its normal strength under the existing conditions of service, unless some special measures should be taken to increase it, it will be able to do little more than to complete to war strength the three Army Corps upon mobilisation. Therefore the 200,000 men whom Mr. Haldane seemed to thing redundant cannot be considered redundant at all. They would be required to keep up to war strength the troops now abroad. In this strength a large part of the Militia appear to be included, but Mr. Haldane himself has spoken of the Militia as a direct support of the Regular Army. He will therefore have to maintain it at adequate strength, and to make it subject to service abroad. It will be nothing less than preposterous to propose to cut down the military forces of the Crown by something like 200,000 men.

It would appear certain that Mr. Haldane, taking a lower establishment for the infantry of the Regular Army, will thereby consider himself justified in proposing to reduce the Royal Artillery by a considerable number of batteries, variously stated, but probably about forty, or by putting a considerable number of batteries upon a reduced establishment, which would place us in a very awkward dilemma in case of war. We most emphatically protest against any reduction of the special arms of the forces. A good deal has been said as to the qualities of the Lancashire Militia Field Artillery, of which the three batteries are no doubt in a very excellent state. It is, however, the strong opinion of every gunner we have met, especially with the new armament, that it will be impossible to make artillery thoroughly efficient upon and Militia principle. As a matter of fact, the Lancashire Militia Field Artillery has a very large permanent staff from the Regular Army, the exact figures being three officers, one warrant officer, thirty-six non-commissioned officers, seventy-six gunners and drivers, and six trumpeters; while one officer, four non-commissioned officers, and thirty gunners have served in the Regular Army. We therefore fail to see that much is to be gained by converting Regular batteries to this Militia basis, because a large force of Regular officers and men of the artillery would be required, and yet the Militia batteries could not possibly be as efficient as the Regular batteries. Moreover, it is stated that the proposed Militia batteries are to be armed with the gun which is being replaced in the Regular batteries, and if this be the case, the result would undoubtedly be to produce a very inferior class of artillery. It must be remembered that in these days there is nothing so important as to have the artillery in a thoroughly efficient condition. It is now less than ever possible to improvise artillery. We hear rumours of a contemplated reduction also in the number of companies of the Army Service Corps to correspond with the reduced general establishment. It will there. fore be seen that these matters call for stringent examination, because a reduction in the infantry, however, injudicious or unwarrantable, will infallibly be used as an argument for reducing other branches of the forces.

Inquiry is now being made into the possibilities of teaching trades to men who enter the Army, with the view of equipping them for the work of civil life when they leave the colours, and in order to remove from Army service the imputation that it takes men at the very time when they should be entering into some useful trade or occupation. The difficulties are not so great as to be insurmountable, and, if the system is established upon proper lines, officers will no doubt be keenly interested in the work. They must not, however, be expected themselves to take any active part in the business beyond general supervision. Civilian instructors and examiners are not difficult to procure, and can be changed easily if not found satisfactory, while Service men specially trained would be likely to continue in employment even if unsuccessful as tutors. Again, employers of labour have more confidence in men taught and examined by members of their own trade, especially if the examiners are representative of leading firms. The technical instruction committee at the barracks of the Royal Marine Artillery at Eastney have shown how the work can be done successfully, and we have several times drawn attention to what has been accomplished. The trades taught are boot-making and repairing—though this branch is not recommended—painting and glazing general blacksmith's work motoring, and electric wiring, while there are classes also for general education. Motor men are in good demand, and it would seem that electric wiring also offers a future. At any rate we believe the experience is that men volunteer for this training with some eagerness. Officers may certainly gain much from the example set at the Eastney Barracks.

The benefits conferred on the Army officer are few and far between, and on the rare occasions when his conditions of service are somewhat ameliorated, it is, perhaps, ungracious to criticise the giver. The Secretary of State for War, however, in his speech introducing the Army Estimates, certainly led the Officer to infer that it was the intention of the Government—having in view the heavy outlay which, owing to constant changes of station, married officers necessarily incur—to allow in these cases the expense of moving the wives and families of such officers. The announcement created general satisfaction, but to have expected the scheme to be carried out in its entirely would perhaps have been to take a view which, by past experience, was not justified, and to have entertained hopes of which the June Army Orders would have shown the fallacy. These Army Orders amount in effect to this: that when officers are ordered to change stations by sea, outside the United Kingdom, except to and from India, free cabin accommodation will, in certain circumstances, be granted to their wives and families. Seeing what a large proportion of the British Army is serving in India, the reservation is a far-reaching one, and night tempt many to realise the truth of the line, *Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus.* To promise, or even seemingly to promise, more than we are able to perform, or have any intention of performing, is an unwise proceeding, and one not calculated to give confidence in future undertakings. The Secretary of State for War deserves, however, the thanks of the Army for having brought into force a regulation of which a certain number of officers, at any rate, will feel the benefit.

In view of the institution of a territorial army, and the doubt that attends the future of the Imperial Yeomanry, it is both interesting and gratifying to know that three regiments in the Northern Command have just concluded a most instructive series of operations. Sir Leslie Rundle has shown the value, from a national point of view, of yearly instructing some 3,000 young men in cavalry duties and horsemastership, which are of great military importance. The area was between the north and south Tyne, in the vicinity of the Roman wall, the land being placed at the disposal of the general for the purpose. Gen. Baden-Powell, Inspector of Cavalry, who witnessed the operations, expressed surprise at the great strides the Yeomanry are making towards efficiency for war. Landowners and tenants showed the greatest public spirit, and the tenants in many cases refused to receive any compensation for damage. Country people came long distances to see the novelty of troops training over the Northumberland hills, and the impression amongst staff officers of the Command is that this new departure has done an immense amount of good. In a special order at the end of the operation the G.O.C. conveyed his appreciation of the public spirited action of the officers commanding the Northumberland Hussars, the Yorkshire Dragoons, and the East Yorkshire I.Y., which took part in the operations.

It appears to be regarded as a grievance by the British soldier who arrives in India that he is compelled if he drinks beer at all, to drink a quart daily of the country beer before he is permitted to drink any of the British beer for which he has acquired a relish at home. It is probable says the *Army and Navy Gazette* that this ruling was made many years ago when the conditions are not what they are now. It seems to have been thought necessary to bolster up the brewing trade in India by compelling the British soldier to drink the beer brewed. We do not wish to depreciate the quality of this beverage, but the facts remains that the British soldier objects to being compelled to, drink it and it certainly seems that this ruling must be varied, as it is an anachronism. The latest statement on the subject is that the rule of one quart per diem of every man who drinks beer must be adhered to as long as present contracts with Indian brewers remain in force. It seems to us that there should be no compulsion in this matter, and probably Indian beer would have a better chance of competing with British produce if soldiers were not compelled to drink it.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

LIPTON'S

TEAS

THE BEST THE CHEAPEST

in GREATER DEMAND every DAY, have the LARGEST SALE in the WORLD, obtainable everywhere or from

D. C. OOMRIGAR, Abdul Rahman Street,
D. H. HEERAJEE, A. Crawford Market.

Try PEEK-FREAN'S "RENOWN" SWEET CRISP BISCUITS Of Fancy Shape and Delicious Nutty Flavour.

PEEK, FREAN & CO., LTD., LONDON, ENG.

VINEGARS. SALAD OIL. MUSTARD PEPPER.

MOIR'S

WHOLESALE DEPOTS: BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA.

MANAGING AGENTS: SAMUEL FITZE & CO., RETAIL FROM ALL PROVISION MERCHANTS.

THE SECRET OF STRENGTH AND POWER

Strength of brain and body in human beings is Nature's highest perfected work. Nearly all men have been fitted up with constitution enough to last for all time, but through over study, hard work, worry or dissipation they have wasted the material Nature gave them. You can regain this strength and power and there is no occasion for you to be less a man than Nature intended; you can become as sound in mind and body as you were before you wasted your strength, for Electricity is the remedy which will retore this strength.

COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY generates Electricity continuously. This restores lost vitality. You can obtain strength and energy simply by wearing this grand appliance a few hours each night while you sleep.

Felix Cycle Co., Opposite Victoria and Prince's Docks

"DEAR SIR,—

I have pleasure in informing you that the high grade Battery I bought from you a little over a month ago has been effective in curing me of my Nervous Debility. I shall continue to wear it and will let you know as I go on with regard to my further improvement."

I am, Yours truly, V. GONSALVES.
(Original letter will be shown to appl ants.)

Functional Decay, Lost Vigour, Urinary Troubles, Varicocele, &c., yield quickly to its invigorating influence. It will drive away Rheumatic or Sciatica Pains, Lame Back, Indigestion and all Liver and Kidney and Stomach Troubles. It is a medical marvel of the age for sickly women and weak men.

FREE BOOK. Everyone who is ailing should read more of this method. I will send you a book, post free, if you write for one. If you call you may test the appliance free. Office Hour 2. 30 to 6 P.M.

C. C. COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY OR C. C. COOK.
NEAR TREACHER'S CORNER, 28, ESPLANADE ROAD FORT, BOMBAY.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

A FULL, COMPLETE MILK FOOD. CONTAINS TWO OR THREE TIMES MORE NOURISHMENT THAN ANY OTHER PREPARATION. GOOD FOOD, and nothing but Good Food.

Malted Milk is the Best and Most Natural Diet for Infants, Children, Invalids and the Aged.

IT IS a protection against the many dangers of ordinary milk.
IT IS invaluable for business men and brain workers.
IT IS excellent for athletes and people in training.
IT IS a safe diet for those who suffer from Rheumatism.
IT IS the best food in gastric complaints, and is a boon in all cases of lowness of tone.

ABSOLUTELY UNTOUCHED BY HAND. AGREES WITH THE MOST DELICATE. CLEAN, COMPACT AND PORTABLE.

Sold in two sizes by all Agents in India, Burmah & Ceylon; and HorlicK's Food Co., 34, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

USE ONLY and USE ALWAYS

ATKINSON'S

A LUXURIOUS PERFUME IN HEALTH. MOST REFRESHING. Far Superior to the German Kinds.

A NECESSARY RESTORATIVE IN SICKNESS.

EAU DE COLOGNE

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Estd. since 1829.

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir E. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or failure, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

N.B. Indispensable to Residents Abroad.

A Celebrated Physician says:—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and it ought never should be without it."

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.)

HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it SARSAPARILLA THE BEST.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

Be sure you get WILKINSON'S N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus W. Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

KODAK CAMERAS
" N. C. FILMS
" DAYLIGHT

Developing Machines, Latest Novelties, &c.

Enquire at

D. M. DUKLE & CO.

By Appointment to H. E. the Governor,
5, Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL SHIPPERS
. . OF . .
Fancy Goods, Leather Goods, Stationery, Musical Instruments, China, Enamel and Basket Ware, Toys of every description, Electro-Plate and Cutlery.

JAMES WISBEY & Co.,
77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84 & 129, HOUNDSDITCH,
8, 9 & 10, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT . . . LONDON, E.C.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST WAREHOUSE IN THE WORLD.
Illustrated Export Catalogue (600 pages) on application.
TRIAL ORDERS OR FIRST INDENTS SHIPPED IMMEDIATELY.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET. BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. When frequently used.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. THOMPSON & TAILOR, Bombay.
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D., *Physician to the Westminster Hospital.*

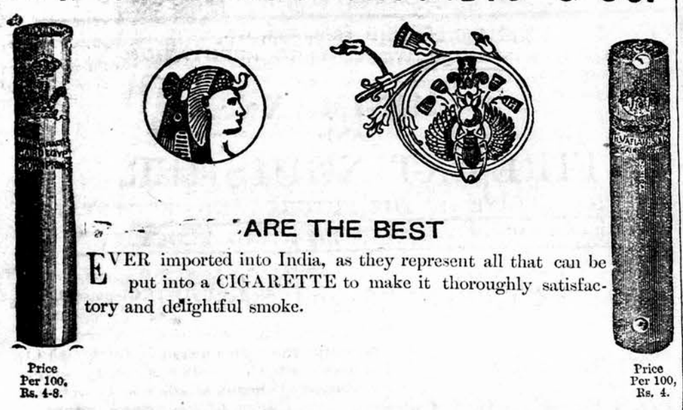
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Aff

THE MOST CELEBRATED.

AND RELIABLE HIGH CLASS

GENUINE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

BY THEODORO VAFIADIS & CO.



ARE THE BEST

EVER imported into India, as they represent all that can be put into a CIGARETTE to make it thoroughly satisfactory and delightful smoke.

Price Per 100, Rs. 4-8.

Price Per 100, Rs. 4.

Guaranteed Fresh Consignments by P. and O.'s Mail.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, CAIRO (EGYPT).

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.

Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.

Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

PRESERVES, NOURISHES, ENRICHES THE HAIR. CURES SCURF, DANDRIFF AND BALDNESS SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HAIR.

GOLDEN COLOUR FOR FAIR OR GREY HAIR.

BOTTLES 3/6, 7/-, 10/6 OF CHEMISTS, STORES AND

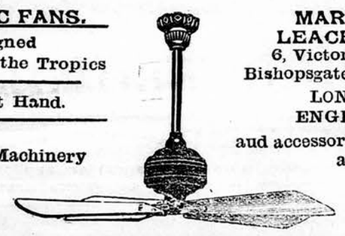
ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

ELECTRIC FANS.

Specially Designed for the Tropics

Buy First Hand.

Catalogues of Electrical Machinery



MARPLES, LEACH & CO., 6, Victoria Avenue, Bishopsgate St., Without, LONDON, E.C., ENGLAND.

and accessories on application.

The foremost Magazine of its kind and price in Great Britain.

THE STRAND MAGAZINE

Read by English-speaking people all over the world.

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is "protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India "and proceedings will be taken against the renders of any colorable or other "imitation thereof."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, 084

REGISTERED. DR. LALOR'S TRADE MAR

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

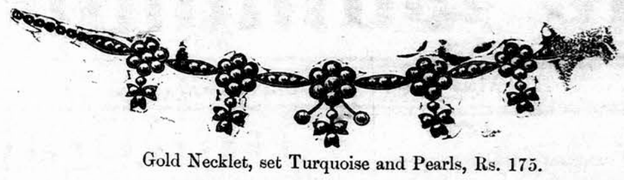
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORAT HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

JEWELLERY UP TO DATE.

Gold Pendant, set Pearls, Rs. 32.

Gold Brooch, set Sapphire and Pearls, Rs. 100.



Gold Necklet, set Turquoise and Pearls, Rs. 175.

Gold Pearl Pendant, Rs. 38.

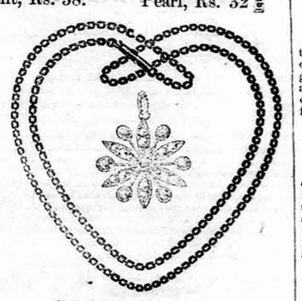
Gold Pendant set Pearl, Rs. 32

Gold Pendant, set Pearls, and Gold Chain, Rs. 50.

Gold Brooch, set Peridot and Pearls, Rs. 140.

Gold Necklet set Pearls, Rs. 250.

Gold Brooch Olivine and Pearls, Rs. 112.



Gold pendant and Chain set Pearls, Rs. 50.

Gold Pendant, set Turquoise and Pearls, Rs. 115.

Gold Pendant, set Pearls, Rs. 75.

Gold Pendant set Pearls, Rs. 70.

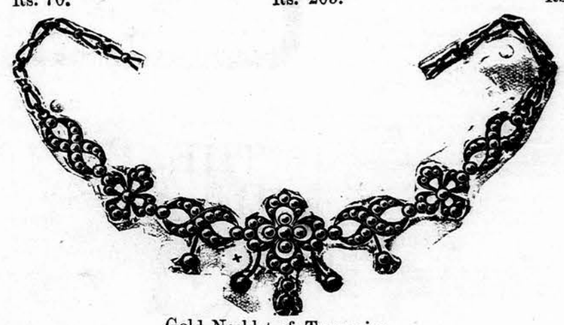
Gold Pearl, set Bracelet, Rs. 205.

Gold Pendant, set Pearls, Rs. 38.

Gold Pendant, set Pearls, Rs. 38.

Gold Pendant, set Diamonds and Pearls, Rs. 135.

Gold Pendant, set Pearls, Platinum and Gold Chain, Rs. 55.



Gold Necklet of Turquoise and Pearls, Rs. 275.

Gold Pendant set Pearls and Gold Chain, Rs. 50.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PEARS

Soapmakers by Royal Warrants

TO THEIR MAJESTIES

THE EMPEROR & EMPRESS OF INDIA.

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT

where Eno's 'Fruit Salt' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease it has in innumerable instances prevented a serious illness. The effect of

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

upon any disordered, sleepless, or feverish condition is simply marvellous and unsurpassed. In fact it

IS NATURE'S OWN REMEDY

CAUTION.—Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house at once on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System as timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence the enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 6/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

MINERAL WATERS

TRADE REQUISITES.

LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass Ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences Oils and Colourings from well-known English Manufacturers, Sulphuric and other acids, also Carbonic Acid Gas.

REFINED

SACCHARIN

550 times sweeter than SUGAR.

And every article connected with Ærated waters factory; also machinery with their parts can be had atmoderat prices from

OURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co., General Merchants and Commission Agents No. 104, Bhoosari Mohalla, BOMBAY.

For Nervous Exhaustion

CHAPOTEAUT'S Phosphoglycerate OF LIME

The modern restoration of the nervous system.

For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia.

It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE SYRUP (CHAPOTEAUT)

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE WINE (CHAPOTEAUT)

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE CAPSULES (CHAPOTEAUT)

6, rue Vivienne, PARIS-FRANCE

Pond's Extract THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR

When you get to know the powers of Pond's Extract, pain ceases to be a matter of further trouble—it is so easily stopped. **Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Bleeding, Inflammation, etc.,** yield to the virtues of Pond's Extract just as soon as you apply it—that is why you should never be without it.

Pond's, remember; there is no such thing as a substitute for **Pond's.** Your Chemist has it, or can get it for you. Price 1/1½, 2/3, and 4/6 a bottle.

SWAN

GOLD & Co. BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Patent Wrought IRON & STEEL HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

None are Genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.

KESHRANJAN OIL

FOR THE HAIR

KESHRANJAN OIL PRESERVES THE HAIR.

KESHRANJAN OIL RENDERS IT BEAUTIFULLY SOFT.

KESHRANJAN OIL REMOVES DANDRUFF.

KESHRANJAN OIL RESTORES THE HAIR.

Price per phial...Re. 1 | Packing and Postage As. 5
3 Phials ...Rs. 2-8 | Packing and postage „ 11

ARSHOHARA BATIKA.

Piles are acknowledged to be most annoying and distressing disease which—disturbs rest, peace and tranquility of mind. It has been pronounced by many a good physician as incurable. But we consider that as a fallacy. Both BLIND and BLEEDING piles can be cured with success if you use our ARSHOHARA BATIKA from the very commencement of your troubles.

Price per box, Re. 1-4—Packing and postage, As. 3

D-I-A-B-E-T-E-S.

It is an accomplished fact now, that this obstinate disease taking away the best of our leading men, and its previous record, if carefully studied, will show its serious nature. There are many specifics floating here and there in the market, blowing out their own trumpets, but they are not well tried. Our Diabetes specific is SHARTRIC and acknowledged as the best and has got active curative properties. Try it in your troubles.

Price for two boxes of medicine with a phial of oil ... ... Rs. 5.
Packing and postage ... ... As. 5.

SPECIFIC FOR HYDROCELE.

It Radically cures this malady; removes the pain, reduces the enlarged size and stops the accompanying fever. If the disease be of only one year's standing, the two boxes of the medicine would suffice; but if of longer standing, it should be continued for some time.

Price of two boxes of medicine and one Phial oil ... ... Rs. 2.
Packing and postage ... ... As. 7.

Prescriptions with or without Medicine sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape, and the British Isles, on receipt of concise condition of disease.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
Government Medical Diploma Holder,
18/1 and 19, Lower Chitpore Rd., CALCUTTA

ESTD. HILL'S 1775.

TOBACCOS AND CIGARETTES.

R. & J. HILL, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

Stephen's

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons For Typewriters.

THE ART OF PASTRY-MAKING

is easily acquired by using

Brown & Polson's raising powder

"Paisley Flour"

(Trade Mark).

It makes delicious, crisp, light pastry, easily and successfully. Many eat 'Paisley Flour' pastry now who could never eat pastry before.

Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited at Nos. 119 to 125, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed by N. D'Mello, at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON GEORGE STREET & Co., 60, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 5; Whitefriar's Street, LONDON, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 96, Fenchurch Street, LONDON, E. C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA: Messrs THACKER SPINK & Co.